"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and Tuesday; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,498. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MORGAN PROFITS FROM NEW HAVEN ONLY $350,000

This Was on $333,000,000 Transactions Over a Period of Twenty Years.

RECORD SENT TO ELLIOTT

Shows Neither the Firm Nor Any Partner Profited by Purchase of Other Lines.

LOST $630,738 ON ONE ISSUE

That Was on the $15,000,000 Debentures of 1906—Lost $107,000 on Bonds of 1904.

HELD $1,415,000 FOR ROAD

New Haven's Deposits with Firm Averaged That Over a Period of 11 Years—2% Paid on Them.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have prepared in response to a request from Chairman Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad a detailed record of all the transactions between that road and the Morgan banking house during the last twenty years. The record shows that the firm participated in the handling of $333,082,803 in securities of the New Haven and its subsidiaries. On these transactions the Morgan house realized a net profit of $350,265. This was after taking count of losses incurred on the resale of some of the securities purchased from the New Haven.

The correspondence with Chairman Elliott is made public in full by J. P. Morgan & Co. It sets forth that neither the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. nor any of its members ever had any interest in the New York, Westchester & Boston, the steam railways, trolley lines or steamship companies acquired by the New Haven or any of its subsidiaries. The single exception to this was the interest which the late J. P. Morgan had in a wharf and terminal company purchased by the New Haven. Mr. Morgan held in this company 1,222 shares, which he inherited from his father in 1890. It was in 1907 that the New Haven acquired the property.

Deposit Account Opened in 1903.

The New Haven opened its first deposit account with J. P. Morgan & Co. in 1903. Since then, the Morgan & Co. letter shows, the firm has held New Haven deposits averaging for the eleven years about $1,415,000, upon which the bankers allowed interest at 2 per cent.

This statement was issued by J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday:

Chairman Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company recently addressed a letter to us, asking us certain questions as to our fiscal relations with the New Haven companies, covering the last twenty years, and as to our profits in the sale of New Haven and allied company securities during the same period. Believing that Chairman Elliott's inquiries and our answers thereto may be of interest to the public, as well as to the Directors and stockholders of the New Haven, we have decided, with the consent of the New Haven Company, to give out for publication the entire correspondence, setting forth in detail the information requested.

"The letters adequately explain themselves," a representative of J. P. Morgan & Co. said, "and for that reason we have prepared no explanatory or other formal statement to accompany them. Our letter to Howard Elliott shows that in twenty years J. P. Morgan & Co. took part in the sale of $333,000,000 of securities of the New Haven companies and made a net profit of $350,000 on the transactions. It shows also that neither the firm nor its partners were interested in the properties acquired by the New Haven."

Chairman Elliott's Request.

This is Mr. Elliott's letter to J. P. Morgan & Co. requesting a record of that firm's transactions with the New Haven:

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.
Office of the Chairman.
South Station, Boston,
Feb. 21, 1914.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.,
New York City.

Gentlemen: I have been asked questions by our Directors and by others about the transactions between your firm and this company, both before and since the fiscal agency contract, which was in effect from Dec. 19, 1910, to Dec. 4, 1913, and which was terminated by notice from your firm. An examination of the books of the New Haven Company will, of course, show these transactions, but as there are a number of subordinate companies and intercompany entries it would be a convenience to me and would save some time, if I could obtain from you a complete statement of all transactions of the New Haven Road and its allied companies, involving the placing of its securities or the purchase of securities for it, in which your firm or its predecessors, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., have taken part since Jan. 1, 1894.

In addition to furnishing this information it would assist me greatly, although I have no technical right to the information, if you would be willing to furnish me a statement showing the profits realized by your firm from the sale of securities purchased from the New Haven Company or from any of its subordinate companies.

I should also be glad to have a statement from you as to whether your firm or any of its members ever had any interest in any properties acquired by the New Haven Company, such as the Westchester, the steam railways, the trolley lines or the steamship companies.

I am also asked certain questions about the Millbrook Company, and I

Continued on Page 3.

BRYAN SILENT ON MEXICO.

Never Talks About State Affairs on Sunday, He Says—Preaches Twice.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 8.—William J. Bryan to-day crowned Springfield's "Everybody-Go-to-Church Sunday" services with two addresses, delivered to an audience of 1,800 women in the Court Square Theatre, and to 4,000 men in the Municipal Auditorium.

Mr. Bryan spent six hours here and had an enthusiastic welcome. His addresses were sermons, and not once in the course of his visit did he drop a word of political or State interest. It was against his custom, he said, to talk on Sunday about the Mexican situation or any other matter before the State Department.

The "Everybody-Go-to Church" effort has been widely advertised, and the ministers said that to-day was the greatest day Springfield churches had ever known.

TRIS SPEAKER'S PAY HIGHEST

Gets $15,000 a Year More Than the Best English Football Players Do.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 8.—Tris Speaker's two years' baseball contract for a salary of $37,000 works out at nearly $15,000 a year more than the salary received by the best professional football players.

On Saturday about 164,000 persons paid $38,980 to witness four principal football matches in England, yet of eighty-two players taking part in them not one has an income exceeding $22.50 weekly, while the greater proportion only receive $20.

BOSTWICK'S BODY FOUND.

Music Teacher Out for Stroll Finds It in East Hampton Woods.

While strolling in the woods a mile and a half from East Hampton, Long Island, yesterday with her pet dog, Miss Dorothy Green, a music teacher in the local high school, came upon the body of a man lying face downward in the woods. She notified Dr. Davis Edwards, a nearby physician, who recognized the body as that of his life-long friend, Charles Byron Bostwick, for whom a nationwide search had been made. Letters and documents in the pockets corroborated the identification.

Mr. Bostwick, who was Secretary-Treasurer of the A. J. Watts Company, dealers in dental gold at 30 Church Street, disappeared from his home at 19 West Thirty-first Street, Manhattan, on Jan. 4 last. He had long been a sufferer from neuritis, and his left arm was partly paralyzed. He had a Summer cottage at Amagansett, L. I., and was fond of the society of the pastor of the East Hampton Presbyterian Church, the Rev. N. W. Harnett.

It is thought by his friends that he was on his way to call upon the Rev. Mr. Harnett or some of his other East Hampton friends, when he fell exhausted and died of exposure in the bitter cold of early January.

His brother, W. A. Bostwick of Bronxville, who had conducted the search for him, went to East Hampton yesterday to get the body. The missing man was a graduate of the class of 1906 of Princeton University, and was active in the Princeton Club. Dr. Edwards notified Mrs. Bostwick by telephone of the discovery of her husband's body.

DYNAMITE IN CHURCH YARD.

Police Think Unemployed Army Left Explosive at St. Mark's.

Henry T. Mann custodian of St. Mark's Church at Tenth Avenue and Second Street, where 200 men under Frank Tannenbaum were fed and sheltered last night an diameter at neen yesterday, lying near the grave from which the body of A. T. Stewart was stolen several years ago.

He took it to the parish house. There, after a consultation, it was decided to turn the dynamite over to the police. Policeman William J. Burke carried it to the Fifth Street Station. The Bureau of Combustibles was notified and Inspector Owen Egan took charge of the explosive.

Several detectives began to seek members of the "unemployed" army which had the run of the church and churchyard on last Monday night. Several who are in jail for their invasion of the Church of St. Alphonsus in West Broadway on Wednesday night, were questioned, but insisted that they knew nothing of the dynamite and that the use of dynamite was not among the methods of Tannenbaum's army.

Several sticks of dynamite have been found in churchyards and the yards of private houses in the last few months. The detectives have come to the conclusion in such cases sthat members of the Black Hand threw the sticks into the yards to get rid of them when they feared that they were being followed by the police.

WOMAN FIGHTS INTRUDER.

Baker's Wife Beats Man She Finds in Her Apartment.

Mrs. Veronica Burns, wife of Martin C. Burns, a prosperous baker of East New York, came home last night at 10:30 o'clock from a visit to friends, and left her husband below in his bakery, 344 Van Sicklen Avenue, while she went upstairs to her apartment. She was standing before the mirror arranging her hair for the night, when she saw in it the reflection of a man in the dining room. She stifled an exclamation of surprise and tiptoed out behind the intruder and seized him.

When he struggled, she beat him vigorously across the nose, making it bleed. The man fought back and managed to wrench himself from Mrs. Burns's grip. He ran down the stairs and Mrs. Burns ran screaming after him. Burns ran out of the bakery basement and the intruder pushed Burns aside and ran down Van Sicklen Avenue two blocks to Belmont Avenue, where Patrolman Benjamin Burton threw him into a snow bank. Burton took the man to the Liberty Avenue Station, where he said he was Joseph Cosdolsky, a tailor. He explained he had got into the Burns apartment by mistake. The police charged him with burglary.

FORTUNE CLAIMANT ON DUTY

Policeman Who Seeks Appleby Millions Will Keep to His Job.

Special to The New York Times.

BROCKTON, Mass., March 8.—When the early night squad lined up at roll call in the Brockton Police Station last night Patrolman Jesse Appleby, claimant to a part of the $10,000,000 fortune left by Charles E. Appleby, who died recently in a Long Island hospital, was in his accustomed place, the leave he had obtained to go to New York and pursue his claim having expired.

Patrolman Appleby told his comrades that he did not intend to let this possibility of a fortune interfere with his present job.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups, made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

EXPLOSIONS RIP UP 23D ST. AT 5TH AV. NINE IN CAR HURT

Gas Flames Leap High in the Air—Water Mains Burst and Flood New Subway.

CAR LIFTED FROM RAILS

Falls Back Bruising and Terrifying Passengers—Chief Kenlon Nearly Thrown from Auto.

THREE BIG SHOCKS FELT

Fifth Avenue Building and Others Near Lose Windows and Have Collars Flooded.

GAS AND WATER CUT OFF

Whole District Isolated Nearly All Day—City Officials Join to Check Damage.

Three great gas explosions followed by many lesser ones wrecked Twenty-third Street, at Broadway and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, and caused the injury of nine persons. They endangered the Fifth Avenue Building, caused two large breaks in the water mains at that place, partly wrecked the trunk sewer that runs under Twenty-third Street, broke scores of windows and plate glass fronts of stores and offices in the neighborhood, flooded the new Broadway subway to a depth of about ten feet, piled the floors of the Garfield National Bank high with wreckage, flooded the safety vaults of that institution to a depth of at least two feet, and threw out of commission for the entire day the street car lines that run past the point where the explosions occurred. It was one of the worst gas explosions in the history of the city.

Mayor Mitchel, President McCall of the Public Service Commission, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and General Manager Frank Hedley of the New York Railways Company, all of whom spent most of the afternoon at the scene of the accident, were all agreed on at least one point, and that was that it was most fortunate that the accident occurred on Sunday, when Twenty-third Street, on week days one of the busiest in the entire city, was practically deserted.

Likewise all the city officials who were drawn to the scene expressed their thankfulness that, so long as the explosions had to occur, they came yesterday instead of a week ago, when the city was completely tied up by the great snowstorm. Yesterday the Fire Department was quick to send six of the most powerful automobile fire engines to the scene to pump away the water that rushed from the broken mains, endangering buildings in the vicinity through the undermining of their foundations. Floods poured into the subway excavations and cellars.

The cause of the accident, as unofficially ascertained yesterday, was the bursting of one of the six forty-eight-inch water mains under Fifth Avenue and Broadway at Twenty-third Street. The main broke at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and this was followed two and a half hours later by the first of the explosions.

The water mains run north and south, and are buried about eight feet below the surface. The escaping water undermined the gas mains, and the theory is that the gas mains began to leak, the explosions that followed being due to the ignition of the gas by the electric feed wires of the street railway company. The first of the explosions occurred in a six-inch gas main directly under the south track of the Twenty-third Street crosstown line.

Street Car Caught.

It was 10:30 o'clock when the first explosion occurred. A westbound Twenty-third Street crosstown car had just crossed Fifth Avenue and was about opposite the Twenty-third Street entrance to the Fifth Avenue Building when suddenly there was a roar like a broadside from a division of superdreadnoughts. Sergt. O'Neil of the Traffic Squad was standing in the triangle facing the Flatiron Building. He was thrown from his feet, but was facing the explosion, and saw the crosstown car lifted into the air—O'Neil said it looked to him as if it was lifted at least three feet—and then drop back to the track bed, but not on the tracks. As it struck the ground every window pane in it was shattered and the passengers were thrown into a struggling, screaming, panic-stricken heap to the middle of it. Almost at the same moment a great column of fire shot high into the air from the broken main.

Policemen Fischel and Dickie of the West Seventeenth Street Station were on Twenty-third Street, west of the scene of the explosion, at the time, and they, too, were thrown down by the terrible shock. They were quickly on their feet and reached the wrecked street car at the same moment as Sergt. O'Neil.

"Turn in a fire alarm quick, Fischel," shouted O'Neil, and then he sent Dickie to telephone for ambulances and for the reserves.

The Sergeant then jumped to the platform of the wrecked car, and forcing open the door began the work of relief. Two men who were in the car and had not been injured, kept their heads and were doing the best they could to keep the other passengers quiet. Like the police, these men were the most surprised people in New York when they found that nobody had been killed, and few of them even badly hurt.

Flames Shoot Up.

By the time that Fischel and Dickie got back to the car O'Neil, with the aid of the men, had managed to get some

Continued on Page 2.

The Newest Paris Fashions

Fifty photographs of the finest creations of noted French dressmakers, selected by an expert sent to Paris for this purpose, together with articles telling what the new fashions will be, and sketches of gowns by a staff artist, will make a notable Spring Fashion Number.

NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES

F. T. MARTIN DIES SUDDENLY IN LONDON

New York Society Leader, Author, and Friend of the Poor a Victim of Heart Disease.

BODY TO BE BROUGHT HERE

Was Visiting His Brother, Howard T. Martin, at the Hotel Berkeley When He Was Stricken.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 8.—Frederick Townsend Martin died suddenly of heart failure at 2:30 oclock this morning at the Hotel Berkeley, where he had been staying with his brother, Howard T. Martin. The body will be sent to America.

The sudden death of Mr. Martin, on the eve of his departure for Cannes with Mrs. Bradley Martin, Lady Craven, and his brother, came as a shock to friends and relatives here, as he seemed in good health and apparently recovered from his recent nervous breakdown.

When THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent last saw Mr. Martin, on Thursday, he was busily engaged in superintending arrangements for removing his collection of old prints, Chinese porcelains, and Chippendale furniture to a house which he had recently leased and expected to occupy the latter part of the month, on his return to Cannes. On that occasion Mr. Martin expressed his keen regret at the fact that his brother Howard's illness prevented him from returning to America for Christmas and giving his annual New Year's dinner at the Bowery Mission.

Mr. Martin's literary activity continued to the end. Last week he completed a magazine article entitled "A Day in Bond Street," and was also engaged on a new book called "Snobs."

Mr. Martin was much gratified by the reception accorded to his "Things I Remember." He had been considerably exercised recently over the attempt on the part of international swindlers to obtain money from Lady Craven by presenting a forged letter of introduction, ostensibly from John Hays Hammond. When advised by Mr. Hammond that he had never written any such letter, Mr. Martin said he thought the gang's activity ought to be brought to the attention of the American Embassy.

Frederick Townsend Martin occupied a high place in society circles and his many activities were widely known both in America and abroad. Member of an old New York family, brother of the late Bradley Martin, and related to the nobility of England, Mr. Martin figured for years in the social events here and in Europe, and generally as the leading spirit in some unusual entertainments. But it was his views in regard to the relations of the rich to the poor, which he frequently found the opportunity to express, which won for him as much prominence as any of his social activities.

Spoken of by many as the leader of society in New York, and the successor of Ward McAllister and Harry Lehr, Mr. Martin was often to be found with his friends at a Bowery Mission, entertaining the homeless and the hungry. It was one of his purposes in life, he said, to endeavor to bring cheeer to the friendless and to help them on to better ways. Society was at first startled by this innovation and then went to his aid His dinners to the homeless on the East Side at Christmas time came to be well-known events of the holiday seasons. Mr. Martin never failed on these occasions to deliver his message to the "down and outs," and to send them away, well fed and with new hope.

Mr. Martin was born in Albany on Dec. 9, 1849, the son of Henry Hull Martin and Anna Townsend Martin. The family came of old Colonial stock in Connecticut. The name Martin was adopted as a surname by the English family at an early date, and its representatives were prominent in the history of England after the Norman conquest. John Martin accompanied Sir Francis Drake in that famous seaman's voyage around the world from 1577 to 1580. William Martin, or William Seaborn Martin, the American ancestor of the family, was first of Stratford and then of Woodbury, Conn. Tradition says that his father came from England and that the son was born on shipboard during the voyage to America. Henry Hull Martin, father of Frederick Townsend Martin, was born in 1809 and became a leading lawyer and banker of Albany. In October, 1835, he married Anna Townsend of the distinguished Townsend family of Albany.

Was a Bachelor.

Frederick Townsend Martin was a bachelor. He was educated at the Albany Boys' Academy and won the degree of LL.B. at the Albany Law School in 1872.

Early in life Mr. Martin began the study of labor questions and the trials of the poor. His many friends in society circles of this city seized upon his talks and writings with the greatest interest, and seemed to enjoy them even when he took a slap at the very doings in which they were engaged.

In 1907 and 1908 Mr. Martin's social activities attracted much notice. As a result of the financial disturbance the outlook for the season was a dull one, when Mr. Martin engaged to brighten it up. From that time until his death he was seldom out of the public eye for more than a few weeks at a time. First it was some entertainment at the Plaza or Ritz-Carlton, then a meeting at the

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COMMITTEE TO PLAN NEW CLOSING POLICY

Mayor Names Seven Men to Consider Terms of Restaurant and Saloon Licenses.

FAVORS A LIBERAL RULE

Mayor's Secretary Recommends 2 o'Clock Closing for Cabarets—All-Night Places for Night Workers

After investigating the question of closing at 1 o'clock in the morning places where liquor is sold, except when they have all-night licenses, Arthur Woods, the Mayor's secretary, has submitted to Mr. Mitchel a report embodying recommendations for the regulation of licenses. The Mayor announced that he had appointed this committee to consider Mr. Woods's suggestions: Herman Ridder, William H. Ellison, the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Michael Furst, Thomas M. Mulry, Fred Sterry, and Franklin H. Giddings. This committee will hold one or more hearings, at which the public will be afforded an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Woods said that he had endeavored to devise a policy which would give to the public a reasonable opportunity to get refreshments and diversion in the late hours of the night, yet which would prevent, so far as possible, objectionable conduct in the places licensed and would avoid all suspicion of discrimination.

Mr. Woods believes that if one or more restaurants are respectable and can show a legitimate demand from night workers for keeping open, there is no reason why one should receive an all-night license to the exclusion of the other. There was great resentment over the fact that Jack's was allowed to keep open at all hours among the proprietors of less fortunate places. In his report Mr. Woods says:

"My recommendation is, therefore, that to reputable and orderly restaurants which provide entertainment, all-night licenses be granted upon application, with the proviso written into the license that the place be closed at 2 A. M., and with the clear understanding that if objectionable conduct is tolerated, the license will be revoked promptly, and the 1 o'clock law thereafter strictly enforced.

"As to restaurants which do not furnish entertainment, and saloons, the question is a little different. Persons whose lot it is to work at night should not be deprived of proper facilities for getting refreshment. If it pays a restaurant to keep open all night, and if trade is not stimulated by entertainment or by objectionable practices, it stands to reason that there is a legitimate demand for food and drink.

"With regard to such places, therefore, the recommendation is that if their reputation is above reproach and continues so, and if they can show a genuine demand from night workers, they be granted all-night licenses upon application, and be allowed to stay open all night. No saloon, however, should be given an all-night license unless it has no back room where objectionable conduct might go on, and unless it serves food.

"After talking with several managers of hotels, it seems unnecessary that hotels should be given all-night licenses. It is best for the guests in hotels if the building quiets down by 12 or 1 o'clock. On the other hand, guests arriving late at night ought not to be deprived arbitrarily of the opportunity to get food.

"My recommendation is that all-night licenses be not granted to hotels; that at 1 A. M. the sale of liquor be discontinued, and the bar and any café adjoining be closed; but that the hotels be allowed to continue to serve food to guests in other parts of the building.

"This policy is not radically different from the one that was in force under the previous administration, the vital points of difference being that restaurants which afford entertainment are allowed to stay open an hour later, and that hotels may continue to serve food after 1 A. M., except in the café adjoining the bar.

"These recommendations seem to be reasonable," said the Mayor, "and to point the way to a satisfactory handling of the question, but before finally adopting a policy I wish to be completely sure and to satisfy myself thoroughly that the best interests of the community will be served by accepting them. I am therefore appointing a committee of seven representative citizens to consider these suggestions. My experience is that the study to be conducted by this committee should not consume more than a couple of weeks after which time we can formulate and adopt a final policy."

OVER-OCEAN FLIGHT SOON.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell Says It Is Possible Now.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Transatlantic aeroplane flights with present-day flying machines are a possibility of the near future, in the opinion of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who spoke here last night before the Federal School Men's Club. A system of gears for increasing the speed of propellers in the decreased resistance of higher altitudes, he said, probably would solve the problem. Machines of fifty miles an hour speed under ordinary conditions, he said, at proper altitude traveled 100 miles an hour.

"I think," he added, "we may safely say that we will see airships crossing the Atlantic at a height of two miles above the earth.

"The question of sufficient oxygen for the driver is solved by the tremendous speed itself, for the air striking the face would be condensed. As for the cold at such a height, the exhaust of the machine furnishes a source of heat easily applicable to keep the aviator warm."

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Oceanic, (White Star Line.) Southampton to New York, was 1,446 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:45 P. M.; due 12th, forenoon. SS Montserrat, (Spanish Line.) Barcelona to New York, was 1,320 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6 A. M.; due 12th, afternoon.

TEXAS RANGERS ENTER MEXICO, RESCUE BODY OF SLAIN AMERICAN; EVIDENCE OF TORTURE IS FOUND

Not an Invasion, Colquitt Tells The Times

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 8.—Replying to your telegram concerning the recovery of Vergara's body from Hidalgo, Mexico: I received a brief telegram this afternoon from Capt. J. J. Sanders, commanding Company B of the Texas Rangers, in which Capt. Sanders assured me he had recovered Vergara's body from Hidalgo, and now has the body in Texas.

I have telegraphed Capt. Sanders to wire me full details to-night. I assume, however, that Vergara's body was recovered with the aid and assistance of Mexican officials. If I get details from Capt. Sanders in time to-night, I will wire them to The Times.

No invasion of Mexico was ordered by me, and I am satisfied that Capt. Sanders's full report will show that the body of Vergara was obtained by him in a perfectly proper manner.

O. B. COLQUITT, Governor.

Capt. Sanders's Statement

I proceeded to Hidalgo, secured Vergara's body, and returned it to Laredo. — Capt. Sanders of the Texas Rangers.

FRANK MAY BE SAVED BY TELLTALE NOTES

Carbon Impress on Paper Found Beside Mary Phagan's Body Gives Lie to Negro's Story.

STARTLING POINT UNSEEN

Dates and Master Mechanic's Signature on Old Order Pad Show Paper Never Was in Frank's Desk.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—Leo M. Frank, his attorneys and friends, spent a joyous Sunday, for they believed today that the fight for a new trial, on the grounds of newly discovered evidence, had been won.

This evidence, which is regarded as so important, has been found in the paper on which the two notes found by Mary Phagan's body were written. The negro, Jim Conley, swore that the notes were written in Frank's office on paper taken from Frank's desk. Frank's attorneys insist that a close examination of the notes shows that they were written on waste paper that was in the basement of the factory where Mary Phagan's body was found.

The murder notes, always regarded as vital, but always elusive when it came to determining at whom they pointed as the guilty person, had been examined by the detectives, by the solicitor and by lawyers for the defense, but none of them had discerned the faint tracery, as from a carbon paper, of the signature of H. F. Becker, who was master mechanic at the National Pencil Factory from the day it began operations until Dec. 27, 1912.

The faint scrawl of the name, almost obliterated by the smudge and the grime on the note; the "190—" date blank that is on the order pad on which the negro Jim Conley wrote the notes after the murder; the serial number, which corresponds to a requisition made on the Cotton States Belting Company in September, 1907, by H. F. Becker, all may combine to bring about a new trial for Frank.

Jim Conley at the time he re-enacted what he said was the manner in which the tragedy had taken place, and again when he told his story on the stand, said that the notes were written in Frank's office and on a pad which was on Frank's desk. He said that Frank reached for the pad and had him write on it.

Refutes Negro's Story.

This is the vital part of the negro's story that the new discovery attacks. Frank, his lawyers, and his friends said that in their opinion it branded this portion of Conley's story as impossible.

A canvass of the firms upon which requisitions had been made by Becker brought to light the fact that the order pad on which the note was written was used by Becker in the Fall of 1909, three and a half years before the murder of Mary Phagan. The serial number was 1,018.

This showed the sheet in the pad to have been a duplicate of a requisition sent to the Cotton States Belting and Ship Company, Nos. 7 and 9 South Broad Street, in September, 1909. From the Southern Belting Company, No. 46 South Forsythe Street, where confirmation of the date was obtained by a reporter, notations of Becker's orders in 1909 were produced. No. 1,016 was dated Sept. 10, 1909, and No. 1,019, the one immediately after the duplicate sheet on which Conley wrote, was dated Oct. 6, 1909. Conley said that Frank reached in his desk for the pad on which the murder note was written. Here is what Conley had to say of the writing of the note when he was on the stand at the trial:

"And Mr. Frank says, 'I can tell you the best way for us to get out of this. You write what I tell you.'

"And I said, 'Yes, sir,' again, because I was willing to do anything to help Mr. Frank, him being a white man and my superintendent, too.

Describes Note Writing.

"He handed me a pad of paper, and told me to write, and I wrote a little bit, and he didn't like it, and seemed mad, and told me to turn over and write again, and he didn't seem to like this, and told me to turn over and write another time.

"I wrote what he said, and he seemed to be pleased, and he smiled and rubbed his hands together.'

The murder note bore the date blank of 190—. Those in use at the time of the crime, as shown in an original obtained from the Southern Belting Company and signed by Frank with the initial "F" just a week before the murder, were printed with the date blank of 191—.

Becker's office was on the fourth floor of the pencil factory. He was master mechanic, and was accustomed to obtain supplies without obtaining the O. K. of any one else in the factory. He was with the pencil company from the start, and, aside from Frank, was said to have the most intimate knowledge of the processes of pencil manufacturing of any one in the place.

Most of his supplies he obtained from the Southern Belting Company, the Cotton States Belting and Supply Company, and the Beck & Gregg Hardware Company. It was his practice, according to factory officials, simply to write a requisition, sign it with his name, and send it by an apprentice or driver to one of these three places whenever he was in need of supplies.

Old Pads Accumulated.

The duplicate requisitions remained on the pad in his office on the fourth floor of the building. Scores of these pads accumulated during the four or five years he was with the company. They were filed away for a time and some of the older ones were burned.

Becker, it was said, conducted his department entirely independent of the other departments until about a year before he left. His requisitions were sent out and honored without passing through any other office. His pads of duplicates he either kept in his office or sent to the basement to be destroyed. He left the pencil factory on Dec. 27, 1912. Within a few weeks after he had gone away his office on the fourth floor was cleaned out. All of the paper and old pads were gathered up and taken to the basement.

The defense will contend that the pad containing the duplicates of Becker's requisitions in 1909, three and a half years before, were among the pads that were carried down the elevator to be dumped into the refuse-strewn basement. This, then, the extraordinary motion will set forth, was the place where the paper was found on which the death note was written, and where the writing took place, and not in Frank's office, as Conley said, and as the State contended.

To Lemmie Quinn, foreman in the tipping department, belongs the credit for the first discovery of the name of Becker on the murder note. He reported this to the factory officials and then began the search to find the date of the order from the serial number. All of the firms with which the pencil company obtained its supplies were canvassed. The orders retained by the Southern Belting Company were looked up and No. 1,018 was found to have been for a piece of machine steel from the Cotton States Belting & Supply Company.

Strong Evidence, Says Frank.

Of this new and important evidence in his favor Frand said to-day:

"They will have to change Conley's statement again if they are to get around this. They will have to get him to say that, instead of reaching in my desk and getting out a pad, I went down into the basement and brought that old pad up that bore Becker's duplicates and had him write on that.

"Were I an onlooker, instead of the person most concerned, I still would regard it as an immensely strong piece of evidence. The note, it is shown by these most recent revelations, was written, not on the sort of pad that I keep in my desk, but on a pad that had been used by Becker nearly four years before.

"None of the 191— order pads had been in my office since Jan. 1, 1912. The pads which I had been using for the year previous to the murder were all new stationery, and were printed with the 191— date blank. None of Becker's old duplicate pads ever was in my office. He had the care and disposal of them. When he was through with them he had them filed for a time, after which they were taken to the basement to be destroyed.

Feels Certain of Acquittal.

"I hope Solicitor Dorsey rests as easily in his bed to-night, and sleeps as soundly and as free from worry as I shall. I never have felt more confident of ultimate acquittal than I do right at this moment."

W. H. C. Rose of the Southern Belting Company showed various orders that had been given by the pencil factory. "I knew Becker very well," he said. "In the early days of the pencil factory we had most of our dealings with him. We supplied the factory with a greater part of the belting that was used."

Mr. Rose then looked up the record of the 1909 orders from the pencil factory, the serial numbers of which ranged around 1,018. He also had in his possession an order dated April 19, 1913, seven days before the Phagan murder. It was signed by Frank, and was different in several respects from the order sheet on which the murder note was written. Attorney H. G. Alex-

Continued on Page 5.

FINEST TURKISH BATHS.
Now Open. Woolworth Building.—Adv.

Vergara Shot Thrice, His Skull Crushed, and Hand Charred.

SON IDENTIFIES BODY

Meets Rangers After Their Early Morning Raid to Hidalgo Cemetery.

MARCH 5 MILES FROM BORDER

Easily Find Victim's Grave and Return to American Soil Unchallenged.

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON

Just the Sort of Incident It Has Been Feared Would Provoke a Crisis.

ONE LOOPHOLE SUGGESTED

American Consul Had Received Permission to Move the Body, but Rangers Didn't Wait.

LAREDO, Texas, March 8.—Texas Rangers secretly crossed into Mexico last night and to-day brought to the American side the mutilated body of Clemente Vergara, and established the fact of his execution after he was seized by Mexican Federals.

The rangers were not opposed, accomplishing their search without the slightest violence taking the body from a grave in Hidalgo Cemetery, almost within sight of the Texas border. The seizure was divested of possibly grave aspects in international complications by reason of the fact that the rangers were virtually making use of permission granted officially by Mexican Federal authorities several days ago for recovery of the body.

This permission had been given to United States Consul Alonzo Garrett at Nuevo Laredo, but he did not get the body because of what he reported as dangers attending the search for it in the immediate vicinity of Hidalgo.

Vergara was shot twice through the head and once through the neck; his skull was crushed as by a blow from a rifle butt, and the charred fingers of the left hand indicated that he had been tortured before being put to death.

Identification was made by Vergara's son and by friends who were in the party of nine that made the grim journey to the Hidalgo cemetery during the early morning hours to-day.

The body was not badly decomposed, despite its three weeks' burial. In addition to recognizing the features, young Vergara took a bit of cloth from the trousers on the body and matched it to the coat his father wore the day he crossed the Rio Grande.

The body was brought into the United States at a point forty-five miles northwest of Laredo, opposite Hidalgo, and near the Vergara ranch. American Consul Garrett of Nuevo Laredo, Deputy Sheriffs and other authorities were waiting to receive it, and, pending the arrival of the undertaker from Laredo, an armed force stood guard over the body.

The recovery of the body was effected by a squad of Texas Rangers, under Capt. Sanders, who had been investigating for Gov. Colquitt the circumstances of Vergara's seizure by the Federals. A secret investigation, in which many Mexicans had been questioned, is understood to have preceded the trip into Mexico. Leading the force was a man who said he had witnessed the execution and burial of Vergara.

The force gathered near the Vergara ranch, not far from the spot where Vergara crossed the river to meet the Mexican Federals who, by promising him remuneration for his stolen horses, lured him to his death. Moving silently, they began the overland march to Hidalgo, a distance of about five miles. They avoided the town, it was said, under cover of night, and met no one to question their journey.

Locating the grave proved an easy task, for it has been a centre of speculation and wonder since it appeared after a swinging body had been cut down from the place of execution, when the hue and cry over Vergara's disappearance started an investigation.

The body had been rudely interred, with little effort to protect it from the earth.

With their burden laid on a stretcher, carried by six of Vergara's friends, the procession started unchallenged on the return journey, which brought Clemente Vergara home to the United States.

It is understood that a thorough examination of the body has been ordered by the State authorities.

When seen after his return this evening, Consul Garrett said he had nothing to give out regarding the recovery of Vergara's body, except that it was delivered to him. He said he had announced several days ago that the body had been located, but did not know when it would be delivered to the American side. At that time his failure to bring back the body was ascribed to local conditions at Hidalgo.

While Mr. Garrett said on Friday that "important developments" might be looked for soon in connection with the Vergara incident, he did not disclose the nature of the developments he expected.

Vergara Kidnapped on Feb. 13.

Vergara left his ranch near Palafox, Texas, on Friday, Feb. 13, and crossed the river into Mexico on receipt of a message from three Federal soldiers that Capt. Apolonio Rodriguez of the Hidalgo garrison wished to settle for eleven

horses taken from Vergara's island pasture in the Rio Grande. Mrs. Vergara pleaded with her husband not to risk seizure by the Mexicans, but, disregarding her warnings, he crossed the river in company with his young nephew. Mrs. Vergara since has told how she saw her husband assaulted by the waiting soldiers, and, after being knocked unconscious, carried off. Vergara's nephew at the time of the attack on his uncle escaped to safety and hid in the brush until he could recross the river.

On the following day Mrs. Vergara went in search of her husband and found him in the Hidalgo jail. So far as known, there was no charge against him. He had been cruelly beaten, according to the wife. She dressed the wounds on his head, she said, and remained with him until forced to leave. That was the last time she ever saw him alive, for early next morning he was taken from the jail, supposedly to be transferred to Piedras Negras, and disappeared.

When search was begun for the missing American, it was learned that a man had been shot and his body hanged to a tree outside Hidalgo early Sunday morning, Feb. 15, and that the body had been left hanging for several days. Soon after the American Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, started his inquiries this body was removed, and a fresh grave was noticed in the old Hidalgo Cemetery.

Mexicans who had known the ranchman said that the body seen hanging was that of Vergara, and that they believed he was buried in the new grave.

It finally was determined to the satisfaction of the American investigators that Vergara had been executed. Persistent efforts were made by Federals, however, and, prior to this, Gen. Alvarez, commander at Piedras Negras, had promised Consul Blocker, at Piedras Negras, that Vergara should be released and his captors called to account. This allayed the fears of his friends until his continued absence set in motion an exhaustive investigation, in which the United States Government took part.

Consul Garrett proceeded to Hidalgo and personally interviewed Capt. Rodriguez, the man held responsible for Vergara's kidnapping; but the Federal Captain denied all knowledge of the rachman's death, and said he had been sent to Piedras Negras, but had escaped en route, and that the Federals were certain that he had joined the Constitutionalists.

Consul Garrett, however, after interviewing numerous Mexicans and others, reported definitely that Vergara had been executed. He added that he was convinced from the Federal attitude while he was in Hidalgo that it would have been dangerous for him to demand the surrender of the body.

The investigation was ordered continued by the State Department, and, in addition, the State of Texas also ordered an investigation by the Texas Rangers, the State police who guard the border.

The case was complicated by the question whether it was Mexican or American territory on which Vergara had been assaulted, until it was found that he had been actually taken into military custody on the Texas mainland. This rendered those responsible safe from prosecution in Texas. As the horses were alleged to have been taken from Vergara's island pasture, however, and county records showed that it belonged to the State of Texas, Mrs. Vergara filed an affidavit charging Capt. Rodriguez and three of his men with horse theft.

Gov. Colquitt requested permission of the United States State Department to send Texas Rangers across the border to pursue the "abductors and murderers" of Vergara, and was told by Secretary of State Bryan that the United States Government alone could assume responsibility for sending an armed force into a foreign country.

Later, when Mrs. Vergara made the charge of horse theft, Gov. Colquitt asked of the State Department "whom the United States recognized as constituted authority in Northern Mexico," so that he might make requisition under the Mexican treaty for the men named. This question was never answered to the satisfaction of Gov. Colquitt, and the Governor announced that to solve it he would make requisition upon both the Federal and Constitutionalist Governors of the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila. This was on Friday, and so far as known the requisition has not been issued.

Vergara's seizure and disappearance cast the Texas border country in this section into a turmoil. Many bitter expressions have been heard, and, while there has been no sign of disorder, feeling has run high. Dissatisfaction was especially keen because of what Vergara's friends thought a delay in demanding return of his body for burial; and there had been rumors that an attempt might be made to obtain it.

Named in Mrs. Vergara's complaint were Capt. Apolonio Rodriguez and the following privates of the Hidalgo Federal garrison: Benito Sierra, Juan Vastillon, and Andres Rodriguez.

It has been said that they were transferred to another post after the Vergara incident became public. Their arrest was promised by Gen. Joaquin Maas, Federal commander of the Northern Zone of Mexico, when Gov. Colquitt asked if requisition would be honored, but he did not say whether they would be delivered to Texas authorities.

No further word has come from Gen. Maass.

COLQUITT UPHOLDS CAPTAIN.

Thinks He Must Have Had Mexican Authority to Take the Body.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 8.—Capt. Sanders of the Rangers informed Gov. Colquitt to-night in a brief telegram that he had crossed the Rio Grande to Hidalgo, Mexico, recovered the body of Clemente Vergara, and brought it back into Texas.

The Governor said to-night that the Captain's report was the first knowledge he had of such a move.

"Capt. Sanders undoubtedly recovered Vergara's body with the consent and knowledge of the Mexican authorities in charge," said Gov. Colquitt. "I have no positive information that there was such a move except with the approval of the proper authorities.

"Such being the case, the action could under circumstances be termed an invasion of Mexico. I expect to receive full details from Capt. Sanders to-morrow."

Dispatch to The Associated Press.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 8.—Gov. Colquitt, who recently asked and failed to obtain from the State Department permission to send the Rangers across the Rio Grande to pursue the alleged slayers of Vergara, to-night would not comment on the incident or say whether Capt. Sanders, who commanded the troop of Rangers, acted under instructions from him.

"We wanted Vergara's body to determine the manner of his death, and we have it," said the Governor, tersely, and added: "Some people may call this an invasion, but it was not."

The official report of Capt. Sanders on the incident was given out by the Executive Department. It simply said: "I proceeded to Hidalgo, secured Vergara's body, and returned it to Laredo."

Gov. Colquitt to-night authorized the statement that he did not specifically instruct Ranger Capt. J. J. Saunders, who recovered Clemente Vergara's body, to cross the border to get it.

SAYS RANGERS DIDN'T CROSS.

Colquitt Says Vergara's Body Was "Delivered" on American Side.

LAREDO, TEXAS, March 9.—The body of Clemente Vergara, returned secretly to the American side of the Rio Grande from Mexico early to-day, was brought by unidentified persons, who left no trace of their identity, it was said late last night. No early reports that Texas Rangers had crossed the border and obtained the body were officially denied.

According to the Governor's statement at midnight Sanders was informed that the body would be delivered at a particular spot on the Texas side of the river at 3:30 o'clock Sunday morning, to which he went and found it. He had no assistance except from the family and relatives of Vergara, who identified the body.

Gov. Colquitt is anxiously awaiting Sanders's detailed report.

GOVERNMENT IS PERTURBED.

Officials Fear Invasion by Rangers Will Bring Situation to a Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Officials of the Government are greatly perturbed over the news that reached Washington to-night through a press dispatch that a band of Texas Rangers crossed from their State into Mexico, recovered the body of Clemente Vergara, and brought it back to the American side. Some such incident, which might serve to bring the Mexican crisis to a head, had been feared by officers of the Administration ever since Gov. Colquitt proposed to Secretary Bryan that he be permitted to utilize the State Rangers for the purpose of capturing the persons accused of killing Vergara and bringing them to the United States for trial.

Assistant Secretary Osborne, who is Acting Secretary of State in the absence of Secretary Bryan from Washington, said to-night that he had not received any official information concerning the action of the Rangers. Secretary Garrison said that he was also without advices. Mr. Garrison declined to comment on the incident or to speculate as to what the action of the Federal Government would be. He said that he could not determine upon any course until he had been informed by the State Department of what had taken place.

At the time Gov. Colquitt proposed that he be permitted to utilize the State forces for the capture of Vergara's slayers the fear was expressed here that his suggestion might incite another Jameson raid, such as produced the crisis that eventually resulted in the war between Great Britain and the Boer republics. Government officials declined to say then whether United States troops along the border would be utilized to prevent any such raid that might be ordered by the Governor of Texas. No expression of opinion from responsible officials along this line could be obtained to-night.

Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, was informed this evening of the press dispatches concerning the recovery of Vergara's body. He said that this was the only information that he had received on the subject. Mr. Tumulty declined to make any comment concerning the affair.

Vergara was an American citizen who owned a ranch on the Texas side of the Rio Grande about fifty miles from the point where the river empties into the Gulf of Mexico. According to the information obtained by American consular officers and agents of Gov. Colquitt, Vergara was invited by the commander of the Mexican Federal troops near Hidalgo to meet him on an island in the Rio Grande, belonging to the United States, for the purpose of negotiating for the purchase of some horses owned by Vergara. It was claimed that Vergara was assaulted by Mexican soldiers and hanged. His wife is said to have witnessed the assault from the American side of the river. A nephew of Vergara, who crossed to the island with him, but managed to escape from the Mexican soldiers, is credited with having furnished evidence that his uncle was brutally beaten and dragged away to be executed.

An examination of official precedents discloses that there have been a number of cases where the civil authorities of a State of the United States invaded a foreign territory, but none in which the purpose was similar to that of the Texas Rangers, who invaded Mexico for the purpose of taking away the body of an American citizen to be used as evidence that he had been murdered. In most of the cases cited the raids were for the purpose of capturing persons accused of crimes committed in the foreign territory. The action taken by the Governments concerned in most of these cases seems to establish the principle that the Government of the country to which the raiders bore allegiance should punish them for violating the territory of the foreign country.

If this principle should be confirmed by President Wilson, it would be incumbent upon the United States Government to insist upon the punishment of the Texas Rangers who participated in the expedition to obtain Vergara's body. If the Rangers operated under the direct orders and authority of Gov. Colquitt, the troublesome question would be presented to the Administration in Washington of determining what measures should be taken against Gov. Colquitt.

At the very outset of the Constitutional Government of the United States the principle was laid down by Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, that a sovereign cannot exercise the prerogatives of sovereignty in any dominion but his own. When James Monroe was Secretary of State under President Johnson he made this doctrine clear in this language:

"No principle is better established than that a Government has a right to pursue offenders against its laws or deserters from its service into the dominions of another; that such persons can be recovered by application only to the Government within whose jurisdiction they take shelter and in obedience to its laws and treaties applicable to such cases. Departure from this principle, being a violation of sovereignty, seldom fails to produce disagreeable consequences."

The Vergara case presents several angles. The most serious of these involves the raid of the Texas Rangers as a violation of the territory of a friendly State, for the United States Government is not at war with Mexico or any faction of the people. A serious point involved has to do with the claim that Vergara was assaulted on American soil by Mexican troops, and perhaps killed there. This makes it appear that the Mexican Government, through the act of some of its troops, invaded the territory of the United States, and committed a crime within that territory.

Still another point is embraced in the question whether the United States Government would feel called upon to respond to any demand from the Huerta Government that the Rangers who participated in the raid across the Rio Grande should be punished.

The reports of the examination made of Vergara's body seemed to establish the contention of Gov. Colquitt that Vergara was murdered. Until the body was recovered it was not definitely established that Vergara was dead. Reports had been circulated that he had escaped or been set at liberty, and that he had joined the Constitutionalist forces. No satisfactory report concerning the case had been made by the Mexican Government, although it had promised the fullest inquiry.

The Vergara case is in many respects similar to the Benton case, and on that account becomes a matter of serious moment to this Government. Benton was killed by the Constitutionalists, and the United States Government, acting in behalf of Great Britain, has been endeavoring to obtain the permission of Gen. Carranza, "First Chief" of the Constitutionalists, to exhume and examine Benton's body for the purpose of determining in the manner in which he met his death. Meanwhile the British Government has suspended judgment and has indicated an intention to take no action until after the American Government's inquiry has been finished.

It has been realized here ever since Gov. Colquitt made an issue of the Vergara case that the killing of Vergara presented the opportunity for bringing about the much feared clash between the Huerta Government and the Government of the United States. All along Senators and Representatives have expressed apprehension that some such incident would inflame public opinion in this country and force the Administration to adopt a more radical policy with regard to Mexico.

The importance of the Vergara incident was minimized by the over-shadowing interest in the case of Benton, who was killed while in the house occupied by Gen. Villa, the Constitutionalist leader, at Juarez on Feb. 17. In response to a request from Gov. Colquitt Secretary Bryan sent instructions to Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City, to insist to the Huerta Government that there should be an immediate investigation of the killing of Vergara and that the persons responsible for putting him to death should be punished.

Instructions were sent also to the American Consul nearest to the scene of the tragedy to take up the matter with the local Federal authorities. The Huerta Government promised to make the fullest investigation and to provide for the punishment of persons who might be implicated in the killing of the ranchman.

Subsequently Gov. Colquitt asked Secretary Bryan what he thought of a proposal to send Texas Rangers into Mexico to arrest the persons accused of responsibility for Vergara's death. Secretary Bryan informed the Governor that the matter came within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and that it would entirely improper and illegal for a State Government to take any such measures of redress as those proposed.

Gov. Colquitt then asked if he was not empowered under the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico to demand the surrender of persons accused of having killed Vergara. This treaty provides that where a crime is committed in an American State bordering on Mexico, and the perpetrators of the crime flee to Mexico, the Governor of the American State may apply to the Governor of the Mexican State in which the alleged criminals have taken refuge for their surrender to the authorities of the American State without the approval of the Federal Governments in Mexico City and Washington.

Secretary Bryan informed Gov. Colquitt that the treaty was still in force and that under its terms the Governor had the right to apply to the Governor of the Mexican State of Nuevo Leon for the extradition of Vergara's murderers, who, according to the Governor, were in that State.

The next phase in the exchanges between Secretary Bryan and Gov. Colquitt was a request from the Governor to be informed as to which Executive of the State of Nuevo Leon he should make his application for extradition, there being a Federal Governor and a Constitutionalist Governor claiming to exercise authority over the State. Secretary Bryan sent the cryptic response that Gov. Colquitt should apply for extradition to the person with whom the Governor of Nuevo Leon at the time the alleged crime was committed.

So many knotty questions were presented by Gov. Colquitt in his several messages to Secretary Bryan that the latter requested Prof. John Bassett Moore, whose resignation as Counselor of the State Department had been presented on March 4, to defer leaving the department until he had prepared a response to the Governor, going into details as to the rights and restrictions of the Governor of a State of the United States in connection with offenses alleged to have been committed against that State by citizens or soldiers of an adjoining foreign country.

RANGERS CROSSED IN 1874.

Grant Objected, but His Attorney General Acquiesced.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 8.—The last time Texas Rangers crossed into Mexico in a manner to attract official cognizance by the United States Government was in 1874. Describing this incident, Gov. Colquitt in his present telegram to Secretary Bryan, asking whether he might send Rangers into Mexico, used the following words:

"At periods in the past commanders of American troops and of Texas Rangers have crossed the border in pursuit of bandits and marauders and inflicted chastisement to them on Mexican soil. This was notably done by the Texas Rangers in pursuance of an order issued by Gov. Coke of Texas in 1874, and it is a coincidence that the Rangers in that case were stationed in Webb County, where the most recent outrage against American citizenship was committed. With a full and fearless presentation of the facts and the rights of the State of Texas by Gov. Coke to President Grant's Attorney General the matter seems to have ended in acquiescence, if not with approval, on the part of the Federal Government in the course of the State of Texas."

Gov. Colquitt did not quote any decision by the Washington authorities in the Coke case, but said Coke's order was for Texas Rangers, when in close pursuit of Mexican cattle thieves and murderers, to cross the Rio Grande and take them. President Grant, the Governor said, objected to the order of the Governor of Texas and referred it to the Attorney General of the United States, with the inquiry as to how far the then Governor of Texas had become liable to prosecution for violating Section 8 of the act of Congress of April 20, 1818. The Attorney General assured the Governor of Texas at that time that any reply he cared to make would be duly considered before he determined what further action he would take.

Gov. Colquitt then quoted Gov. Coke's reply, which urged the right of Texas to capture such maurauders. What reply, if any was made, was not stated.

The Texas Rangers are to the people who live on the American side of the Rio Grande what the Royal Northwest Mounted Police are to the people of Northwestern Canada. For generations the Ranger has been looked upon as the main reliance of those of the American people whose homes are on the northern banks of the Rio Grande, and to the credit of these world-famed frontier police it must be said they have seldom failed to make good their claim to the trust and affection of those for the protection of whom the force was created by the Legislature of Texas.

The commanding officers of the force as given in the last annual report of Adjt. Gen. Hutchins to Gov. Colquitt, are Capt. John R. Hughes, commanding Company A; Capt. J. J. Saunders, commanding Company B; Capt. J. M. Fox, commanding Company C, and Capt. William Smith of Company D.

In one part of his report Gen. Hutchins refers to the high regard in which ex-President Taft held the Rangers.

"The representations," he said, "of your Excellency to the President as to the value of the services the Ranger force could render during the unsettled conditions on the border, so appealed to the President that he agreed to recommend to Congress the reimbursement to the State of the extra expense involved. This was subsequently accomplished, and the draft of the Treasurer of the United States in the sum of $9,639.41 deposited to the credit of the Ranger fund, known in the Controller's office as T144. The work of the Ranger force during the Reyes activities at Laredo and later at Orozco activity at El Paso was all that could be desired. There was enough good work done by all, to have allowed credit to all the forces concerned, Federal or State. If this credit were withheld it is but grudgingly allowed to the State forces. It would be a regrettable circumstance."

RUMOR OF MAZATLAN'S FALL.

Mexico City Is Also Troubled by News of General Rebel Advance.

MEXICO CITY, March 8.—The rebel advance in force upon Tampico has again called the attention of Government officials to developments in that quarter, while at the same time they are greatly preoccupied as to the fate of Mazatlan, an important port on the west coast of the republic. The rebels, according to admissions by the War Department, are still occupying positions about Mazatlan, and the rumor is growing that the port nas been taken.

Government officials for many days have been propagating a story to the effect that the advance by the Federals to Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas, was well under way from Tampico, but to-day, from unofficial sources which are considered authentic, it was learned that the rebels had forced back the Federals from Altamira, only a few miles north of Tampico, their main base, and that there was every indication of the intention of the rebels to begin their long-deferred attack on that port.

Railway communication has been interrupted by the rebels and through traffic from the border has been stopped. Between Monterey and Laredo the rebels have been fighting forces sent out from Monterey, but, according to the War Office, unsuccessfully.

Along the line of the railroad from San Luis Potosi to Tampico rebels have reappeared in large numbers, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 5,000. Gen. Carranza's announcement a few weeks ago that he would make Guadalajara headquarters for rebels sent southward through Sinaloa is recalled by the advance from Tepic of a considerable force into Jalisco, of which Guadalajara is the capital. In engagements thus far reported the Federals have been victorious according to the War Office.

The campaign against the Sierra Indians of Puebla, whose operations now have extended into the States of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, has settled down into what promises to be a difficult contest. Officers of the army assert that the reconcentration plan, which was used unsuccessfully against the followers of Zapata, will be adopted in dealing with the Sierra Indians.

The Government's campaign against Zapata goes doggedly on, but the followers of the rebel leader apparently are not nearly exterminated now than they were when they revoited three years ago.

Business men here are anxiously awaiting the opening of the Exchange market to-morrow. Bankers hold out little hope, however, and assert that there would be no surprise should Mexican money be quoted at four to one. Semi-official statements have been issued that the Government is determined to issue money from a basis of its own making, and bankers now fear that the conservative element in the Government will not be able to withstand the importunities of those favoring the idea of a Federal bank.

Five Indians, who landed at Mendni, in the State of Yucatan, from a Cuban sloop, have been put to death. Those shot were Gabriel Paredes, José Esquiringa, Luis Corral, Salvador Recoy, and the Mexican poet Cortes, the last named being well known in the State of Guanajuato. Paredes and Esquiringa are rebel Generals.

Rebels to-day dynamited a train between Torreon and Saltillo. Several passengers were killed.

VILLA PROMISES TO SPARE TERRAZAS

Yields to Carranza's Order, but May Expose Hostage to Enemy's Fire at Torreon.

AGAIN ACCUSES THE FATHER

Says the Elder Terrazas Still Has a Fortune and Is Using It to Aid Huerta's Cause.

EL PASO, Texas, March 8.—Non-payment of the ransom demanded as the price of the life of Luis Terrazas, Jr., will not result in the execution of the prisoner, according to a telegram received here to-night from Gen. Villa at Chihuahua.

Information as to the telegram came from rebel agents to-night, but these added that Gen. Villa most certainly would expose Terrazas to the enemy's fire at Torreon unless the prisoner's father, Gen. Luis Terrazas, refrains from political activity.

The younger Luis, it is asserted, always has been held principally as a hostage to control, if possible, his father's efforts in behalf of Gen. Huerta. Even after repeated warnings, it is declared that the elder Terrazas has aided the Mexican Government with men and money, until a week ago Gen. Villa declared that his patience was at an end.

The latter's decision to waive the matter of ransom came through representations made by Gen. Carranza, Supreme Chief of the revolution, and by hiss agents.

A telegram to Villa from Federico Gonzales Garza to-day pointed out that to execute Terrazas for non-payment of ransom would be a barbarity, which, coming on top of the indignation aroused by the killing of William S. Benton, would seriously injure the Constitutionalist cause in the United States and Europe. The telegram suggested that the 500,000 pesos, or $250,000, was a small sum compared with the expenses of running the revolution, and that it was a mere nothing compared with the storm of criticism it was certain to arouse.

Gen. Villa in response indicated that the ransom has been largly a pretext to cover his real purpose of preventing, if possible any aid reaching the Federals from the head of the Terrazas family.

With the stand of Gen. Villa his agents say they have no quarrel. They maintain that Gen. Terrazas is far from being the poor man he now claims to be, and that he is a serious menace to the rebel rear through his alleged ability and readiness to equip filibustering expeditions such as those of Jose Terrazas and the Quevedo brothers.

"Gen. Villa is a man of his word," said a rebel official to-night, "and while the younger Terrazas is in no immediate danger, it is certain Villa will expose him to the firing line if his father lends further aid and comfort to the enemy."

Gen. Carranza's telegram to Gen. Villa were not peremptory, but were argumentative, and pointed out that the sender was in the best position to judge the international aspects of the case. Reference also was made to the intervention of Secretary Bryan, on the ground of humanity, and the damage to the prestige of the Constitutionalist Administration which such an outrage would engender.

Great interest was manifested to-day in the case of Gen. W. B. Snyman, the former Boer General, who has been ordered from his 3,000-acre ranch, La Reina, forty-five miles south of Chihuahua, and the estate itself confiscated.

Snyman is well known at Mendni, one of the leaders in forming a Boer colony in Mexico after the British triumph in South Africa. He was born a Boer, but became naturalized as a Briton and, before the war was elected to the Assembly. He turned rebel against his adopted country, however, but was restored to citizenship several years ago by King Edward's proclamation of amnesty.

Snyman is accused of allowing the Federals to use his ranch as a recruiting headquarters, and there is said to be a further allegation that he has not paid for his ranch. Friends of Snyman and his son, G. C. Snyman, now here, deny the charges.

The veteran Boer fighter was outspoken against the rebellion of Madero against Porifrio Diaz, but he is said to have maintained a neutral attitude since then.

George Carothers, special agent of the State Department, went to Douglas, Ariz., to-day, to confer with Gen. Carranza. He expects to return here and depart for Chihuahua, the headquarters of Gen. Villa, to-morrow. He will remain with Villa throughout the Torreon campaign.

WARSHIPS OFF TO TAMPICO.

Port Again Under Siege and Admiral Fletcher Acts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, March 8.—Following the receipt of a wireless message to-day from the cruiser Des Moines at Tampico announcing that the Federals had been forced to retreat inside the town by the 6,000 rebels, Admiral Fletcher immediately dispatched to that port the battleships Connectictu, Minnesota, and the hospital ship Solace. The British cruiser Hermione and the German cruiser Dresden immediately followed these ships.

Gen. Maas admits that the rebels are nearby, but says all is quiet and the port is able to repulse any attack. However, the Mexican gunboat Saragosa will leave to-night with men and ammunition.

VERA CRUZ, March 8.—A wireless dispatch received here to-day from the United States cruiser Des Moines, lying at Tampico, said that a battle was fought to-day a short distance west of Altamira, ten miles northwest of Tampico.

A force of 5,000 rebels overwhelmed the inferior Federal advance columns, which retreated toward Tampico, where active preparations are being made to defend the city, the garrison of which numbers only 1,500 men, composed of regular infantry and cavalry, with some field artillery. The strongest reliance for the defense of Tampico is placed upon the gunboat Vera Cruz, which is guarding the west approaches to the city.

On receipt of the message from the Des Moines, Rear Admiral Fletcher ordered the hospital ship Solace and the battleships Minnesota and Connecticut to proceed immediately to Tampico. He also communicated the news to the foreign naval commanders here.

The Solace started for Tampico at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon, and was followed by the German cruiser Dresden, the British cruiser Hermione, and the Minnesota and Connecticut. The Mexican gunboat Zaragoza is preparing to proceed to Tampico after taking on troops.

BENTON BOARD AT CHIHUAHUA

Carranza Investigators Find Most of Their Witnesses There.

CHIHUAHUA, March 8.—The Carranza commission, appointed to investigate the killing of William S. Benton, arrived here to-night.

Most of the witnesses are here, and the sessions of the court were transferred to facilitate the work.

TWO PINNED UNDER AUTO.

Chauffeur Mortally Hurt by Unmanageable Car in Brooklyn.

Two men were pinned under an automobile when it struck a fire hydrant in front of 512 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening and turned turtle. Peter Egan, 29 years old, the chauffeur, sustained a compound fracture of the skull. He is not expected to live. The other person injured was Warren L. Mallinson, 24 years old, of 486 Greene Avenue. He susta ned abrasions of the face and head. Egan, who lives at 1,082 Fulton Street, was removed to the Holy Family Hospital. Mallinson was taken home in a cab. He is cashier of the General Vehicle Company in Long Island City.

The machine is owned by Eugene Chinnick of 215 Monroe Street. Egan and Mallinson were on their way downtown to pick up a friend and then go to Chinnick's home. On Atlantic Avenue the steering gear got out of order and the machine skidded. The brakes also failed to work, and the automobile ran up on the sidewalk against the fire hydrant.

Four policemen of the Bergen Street Station had to use jacks to raise the overturned automobile and free Egan and Mallinson. Both were unconscious.

BLAKESLEE A VICTIM OF NEEDLESS WORRY

Report Showing Art Dealer Was Thoroughly Solvent, Arrived as Suicide Was Dying.

FRIEND SAW HIM SHOOT

Dr. Mersch Opened the Door of His Room as Merchant Killed Himself.

If Theron J. Blakeslee, the art dealed who shot himself in a room in his galleries at 665 Fifth Avenue late on Saturday afternoon, had waited one hour longer he would not have committed suicide, according to the dead man's friends. Theron Davis, his personal attorney, and the others said yesterday that an appraiser's statement of the condition of Mr. Blakeslee's business that would have relieved him of all apprehension arrived at the galleries one hour after the art dealer had shot himself, and while he was dying in Flower Hospital.

The statement was prepared by accountants and appraisers of art who had been engaged by Mr. Blakeslee's creditors. From the time the appraisers went to work until he killed himself, Mr. Blakeslee was in dread that their estimate would fall below his own valuation of the paintings. This worry, combined with the keen humiliation he suffered in having to face even a suspicion of insolvency, deranged his mind, his friends asserted. The report, although only a preliminary statement, showed, Mr. Davis said, that Mr. Blakeslee's actual assets were double his present liabilities, and any that might accrue within the next six months.

In his worry and ignorance of his exact financial condition, it is thought by Mr. Davis and Joseph S. Auerbach of Davies, Auerbach & Cornell, lawyers at 34 Nassau Street, who are associated in adjusting Mr. Blakeslee's affairs, that Mr. Blakeslee did not leave a will. Neither lawyer knows of his having made one, and a preliminary search of his private papers has not revealed any. If no will should be found, Mrs. Blakeslee, the wife, will inherit the residue of the estate after the claims of the creditors have been adjusted, as Mr. Blakeslee had no children. It is estimated that the total value of the property left by Mr. Blakeslee, almost all of which is in paintings, is about $900,000, while his obligations are in the neighborhood of $450,000.

It was learned yesterday that Dr. Paul Mersch, who was a friend of Mr. Blakeslee and represented also many of his European creditors, saw Mr. Blakeslee shoot himself. Dr. Mersch and Mr. Davis were in Mr. Blakeslee's office talking with him when he left them to go into an adjoining room on Saturday afternoon. A few minutes later Dr. Mersch stepped to the door behind which Mr. Blakeslee had disappeared and pushed it ajar. As he did so he saw Mr. Blakeslee sitting on a couch in a dark corner with the revolver pointed at his head, but before Dr. Mersch could move or call out the bullet was fired.

How Mr. Blakeslee obtained possession of the revolver with which he killed himself is unknown. He was a hunter and never went on the streets unless he was supported by an attendant. The revolver was a new one of twenty-two calibre, and was not carried by Mr. Blakeslee habitually. It was not found.

Mr. Blakeslee's funeral will be held from the parlors of the Campbell Burial and Cremation Company, 241 West Twenty-third Street, at 8 o'clock to-morrow night. He will be buried in Plymouth, Conn., where he was born. The art galleries will be closed until Mr. Davis and Mr. Auerbach have arranged with the creditors.

HACKETT SEES LAWYERS.

Actor in Conference Here Over $2,000,000 Trowbridge Estate.

James K. Hackett, the actor, uncle of the late Minnie Laura Hackett Trowbridge, who died last Tuesday, leaving an estate of about $2,000,000, arrived in New York yesterday morning from Washington, where he had been playing a week's engagement in "The Grain of Dust." Mr. Hackett spent the day in going over matters connected with the legal sides of his niece's estate with his lawyers, A. L. and Samuel Jacobs of 30 Broad Street. Under the will, filed Friday, practically all Mrs. Trowbridge's estate was left to her husband, but as Mr. Trowbridge died before his wife Mr. Hackett, as the nearest relative of the dead woman, became the heir at law, according to his attorneys.

Whether there will be a contest by other relatives, distant cousins of Mrs. Trowbridge, is not known. Several of them are provided for in bequests in the will. There will be no contest on Mr. Hackett's part to prevent the payment of these bequests.

Mr. Hackett refused yesterday to discuss the case at all, a stand which he has taken ever since the death of Mrs. Trowbridge. He leaves to-day for a week's tour in Connecticut. On April 6 he will sail for Europe, where a moving picture is to be made of him in the stellar rôle of "Monsieur Beaucaire," contracts for which were signed yesterday. The probability of his inheriting Mrs. Trowbridge's estate has not caused him to make any changes in his plans, and on Sept. 6 he is to make a large production of "Othello," with himself in the rôle of the Moor, in the Greek Theatre at the University of California.

TANGOING THROUGH LENT.

Dorcas Societies Deserted This Season in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 8.—Despite the rock-bound custom adhered to from time immerial, several young women, members of the very best society circles in this city, have organized tango classes for Lent, and already have had one meeting. A dozen others have followed their lead, and in all directions dancing is rapidly taking the place of the Dorcas societies and sewing circles which heretofore have been the sole diversion of society during the penitential period.

In previous Winters a certain amount of dancing has been indulged in, more or less subrosa, but this year the smart set, having danced three times daily off and on through the Sumer, Autumn, and Winter, now has inaugurated Lenten dances under the auspices of Miss Ellen Lathrop Hopkins and Mrs. James D. Winsor, Jr.

Five meetings, on Wednesday nights, are to be held during Lent and more than one hundred persons have subscribed to the class.

WOMAN CRAZED BY POVERTY

Mother Loses Mind in Fight to Provide for Young Children.

Mrs. Clara Van Santan of 172 Prospect Street, Jamaica, was taken to the Kings County Hospital yesterday, her mind unbalanced by suffering which she had been forced to undergo in an unsuccessful fight to provide shelter and food for her three children, Albert, 7 years old; Clara, 5 years, and Harold, 3 years. The physicians said that she was suffering from starvation and a form of paranoia. The children were sent to the shelter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Van Santan's husband died more than three years ago, but she managed to keep things going by working as a stenographer. An aunt aided her for a time, but her health failed and that little income was cut off. Neighbors found Mrs. Van Santan in bed yesterday in a delirious state. They reported the case to the police. Mrs. Van Santan, it was said, had refused to take the advice of neighbors to apply for aid from a charitable organization.

CHARITIES.

APPEAL No. 4.

To the Jews of New York:

The cost of living has increased.

The United Hebrew Charities must, therefore, give larger allowances for the necessities of our dependent brethren.

Our funds are inadequate. Won't you contribute?

United Hebrew Charities,
356 Second Avenue, City.

SOCIETY GIRLS AS USHERS.

To Give Services for Symphony Club Concert for Chrystie St. House.

Society girls, many of them débutantes, are to be the ushers at the concert given by the Symphony Club of New York, assisted by Alma Gluck, on Thursday afternoon for the benefit of Chrystie Street House in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom.

The ushers are to be decorated with ribbons matching the colors of the different tickets, and will include the Misses Dorothy Anderton, Dorothy Legg Howard, Edith Farr, Colline Ingersoll, Louise Butler, Louise Herrick, Isabel Cummings, Dorothy Hollister, Rosetta Carson, Margaret Seton Porter, Charlotte Strong, Mary Ostrander, Valerie Cushman, Dorothy Wilder, Belle O'Bryan, Ensley Hodgson, Marion Danforth, Gertrude Weiling, Juliette Ford, Priscilla Bartlett, Ruth and Faith Hayden, and Martha Gay. Miss Douglas Bosworth will look after the programmes.

The Symphony Club, which is donating its services for this benefit performance, is one of the best known amateur musical organizations in New York, and many women prominent in society are among its members. Every season it offers its services for charity.

Mrs. John A. Hartwell is President of the club, and Miss Callender is Honorary President. Mrs. Reuel B. Kimball, Mrs. George M. Tuttle, and Mrs. Howard Brockway are the other officers, and the Executive Committee is made up of Mrs. James Otis Post, Mrs. A. Murray Young, Mrs. J. Frederick Tams, Mrs. H. H. Flagler, Mrs. John Iselin, Mrs. Henry Addison Alexander, Miss M. V. Underhill, Miss Alice Wilson, Dr. John A. Hartwell, and David Mannes.

Among the first violins are Mrs. Hartwell, Mrs. Brockway, Mrs. G. C. Clark, Jr., Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. J. O. Post, Mrs. James McAlpin Pyle, and the Misses Emily Gilbert, Mary Wiborg, and Mildred Woolworth.

Among the boxholders and patronesses are Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. C. H. Dixon, Mrs. C. Temple Alexander, Mrs. O. B. Harriman, Mrs. H. B. Hyde, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Mrs. H. C. Backus, Mrs. H. M. Alexander, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Sidney B. Harris, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. Dudley Gould Jennings, Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, and Miss Winifred Holt.

TAMMANY NOT A DISEASE.

Winston Churchill Finds It a Symptom of an Irreligious Age.

Winston Churchill spoke before the Free Synagogue yesterday on the "Crucible of Democracy." He said Tammany Hall was not a disease, but a symptom, and that every American city had its Tammany Hall under another name. Upon the breaking of religious ties Mr. Churchill laid the blame for the development of gunmen, white slavers, and other evil elements in the population. He said:

"In this twentieth century the struggle between the prophet and the materialist is still going on. It is as old as the history of Israel, and is not confined to that history. There are to-day, at the times of Amos, materialistic Jews as well as spiritual Jews. There are materialistic Americans among those whose ancestors were the first to come to America.

"A change takes place in the immigrant who lands on our shores. Not in all, but in great numbers of them. In the old country he has been a more or less faithful adherent of the synagogue, or of the church. As an inhabitant of this strenuous land, he loses his beliefs, or if he does not lose them his children are apt to break away from religious ties. And in this they are merely following the example of the children of the native-born. The commercial atmosphere they breathe is an irreligious one. And just as democracy cannot exist, save in form, where the economic philosophy of a nation is individualistic, religion is also stifled.

"Abolish religion and we go back to the stone age. Do away completely with the sustaining and restraining sense of a higher power and the logical result is the gunman, and the white slaver, and the ruthless capitalist. They differ only in degree."

SEEK FEDERAL PENSIONS.

Government Employes Hope Congress Will Consider a Compromise.

Employes in all branches of the Federal civil service attended a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Lenox Casino, called by President W. E. Russell of the Federal Civil Service Society of the State of New York, to consider plans to obtain legislation retiring and pensioning civil service employes after thirty years of service. Many women in the civil service were present. Letters sympathizing with the movement were read from Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Postmaster E. M. Morgan, Police Lieut. R. E. Enright, ex-Congressman Bennet, and Fire Commissioner Adamson.

President Russell said that the opposition to the legislation came chiefly from Congressmen in the South who opposed any form of pension. The cause of this, he said, was that salaries which were inadequate in large cities were more than ample in rural districts in the South, where living was cheap. Because there appeared to be no hope for the establishment of a pension system at present, Mr. Russell said that the society had indorsed a measure which provided an advance in salary for places in the civil service which had received no advance since 1853, the advance to be retained by the Government as part of the capital for a pension system under which employes retiring after thirty years of service would receive a pension of 45 per cent. of their former salaries.

BOOMS T. R. FOR GOVERNOR.

C. J. Hamlin of Erie Proposes Him to Brooklyn Progressives.

Bringing a boom for Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor, C. J. Hamlin, Chairman of the Progressive organization in Erie County, came to town yesterday afternoon and found opportunity to launch it at the weekly forum of the Logan Club in Brooklyn.

SEEK WORLD AMITY BY TOLLS REPEAL

Administration Officials Expect It to Have a Broad Effect on Our Foreign Relations.

ERA OF GOOD FEELING SEEN

Wilson Aims to Adjust All Disputes So That Canal Opening May Inaugurate a New Epoch.

WASHINGTON, March 8. — Development of American foreign policy for commercial expansion and to promote universal peace is a vital concern of the Washington Administration in its efforts for the repeal of the tolls exemption clause in the Panama Canal act. Aside from President Wilson's assertion that the national honor of the American people is involved in upholding a treaty obligation, there are circumstances surrounding a settlement of the controversy which are expected by Administration officials to have a broad effect on the diplomatic relations of the United States with the entire world.

Behind the protest of Great Britain, it has become known authoritatively, stands the united support of European nations, whose formal objections to the tolls provision have been held in abeyance to await the outcome of England's negotiations with the United States on the subject.

Underlying the settlement of the tolls dispute is an ambitious programme of American diplomacy which contemplates an early adjustment of relations with the nations of the globe so that the Panama Canal may be opened in an area of diplomatic good feeling.

Though there exist no agreements or obligations or understandings with Great Britain to this effect, the extension of England's reciprocal good-will, in view of the diplomatists and persons close to the Administration here, cannot but aid in bringing about eventual triumph of the American policy in Mexico and a satisfactory settlement of delicate negotiations with Japan, and influence a host of other diplomatic difficulties which the United States has accumulated in the last decade, and in which the friendship of Great Britain could be a healthy factor.

Look for All Nations at Fair.

World-wide participation in the San Francisco Exposition is hoped for by the Washington Government, not only because of a natural desire for the success of an American enterprise, but because the Administration expects to make of the exposition an international forum for the promotion of universal peace. The recent ratification of the eight arbitration treaties and the consummation of the principle of investigation as a preventive of war in treaties already being drafted with several nations by Secretary Bryan are manifestations of the purpose of the United States to take the lead for the abolition of war.

In an atmosphere of frank dealing and international good faith, it is the wish of the United States Government to rehabilitate the entire structure of its foreign relations. In this light diplomatists understand President Wilson's reference in his last message to "matters of greater delicacy and nearer consequence" which, he said, were involved in the proposed repeal. That the President anticipated difficulties in dealing hereafter with those nations which had regarded the United States as breaking a solemn promise for its own interest, is the official explanation of that portion of the message.

An analysis of the foreign relations of the United States shows that not only in the settlement of past disputes but in the negotiations of new trade agreements or treaties the American Government is seeking to place itself on a parity with the other powers of the world, so that its influence in Europe as well as in the Far East may be ascendant.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance a Factor.

Great Britain's alliance with Japan, it is believed, already has been a factor in the dispute between the United States and Japan over the California anti-alien land laws. The increasing friendship of the United States and Great Britain, it is admitted would render it difficult for Japan to expect support from her ally in controversies with the United States.

There is said to be good reason to believe, too, that the settlement of the tolls question on the basis of equal payment by all nations will find Japan at Tokio, where an exemption in favor of American coastwise shipping was coming to be regarded as a serious blow to prospective Japanese trade with the South Atlantic cotton States of America. Japan withheld any protest on the tolls question, it is known, just as did European nations, because of the feeling that Great Britain, through her special treaty with the United States, had superior and prior rights of protest.

Germany, too, has a vital interest in the settlement of the tolls question. In fact, while there have been no formal communications on the subject, American Ambassadors and Ministers abroad have not been slow to note the opinion expressed by high officials everywhere of their belief that the United States was "sailing close to the wind," as the President recently expressed it, in interpreting the promises of its treaties.

New Commercial Treaties Likely.

That the United States will be asked soon to negotiate many new commercial treaties is expected as a natural result of the opening of the Panama Canal, which will completely rearrange the world's routes of trade and markets. Germany already has made tentative proposals for a reciprocity agreement, but while the Underwood-Simmons tariff law makes provision for future negotiations of this kind, the disposition of the American Government has been to await a closer observation of the operations of the new Tariff act before beginning negotiations on reciprocal duties.

Italy and Southern France will be interested greatly in the opening of the canal, as it furnishes a direct route to the Pacific Coast for many emigrants. The possibility of emigration direct from Europe to the Pacific Coast without the stop in New York or an overland journey is expected to contribute materially to the building up of the West, and it is partly on this account that Italy as well as Germany has protested against proposals to place American immigration inspectors on board Italian and German ships before leaving European ports. It is considered possible that a compromise may be reached by the acceptance by the United States of the certificates of Italian and German officials as to the condition of emigrants.

France's Grievance.

Just now France has a grievance against the American Government, which was recently the subject of a strong protest by Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador here. The French Government objects to the inquisitorial features of certain administrative sections of the tariff law in connection with the valuation of goods. To this and many other European affairs the State Department is now giving its attention.

While no progress toward a settlement of the passport question with Russia or the negotiation of a new commercial treaty with that country has been made, the entry of the American Government into a more prominent place in European diplomacy is expected to assist eventually in a satisfactory settlement of this as well as other international problems.

Outside of Europe, the United States is confronted by a long-standing controversy with Colombia, growing out of the partition of Panama, and the negotiations for a treaty with Nicaragua, in which is involved rights for another interoceanic canal. Prospects for a settlement of the dispute with Colombia through the payment of an indemnity are considered bright by State Department officials. The Nicaraguan negotiations are proceeding slowly.

In the cultivation of better relations with the countries of Central and South America, Secretary Bryan's proposed trip to the Argentine Republic and visits to other countries en route are expected by the Administration to supplement efforts in this direction begun by previous Administrations and carried on by the Pan-American Union.

MORGAN & CO. GIVE DETAILS OF THEIR NEW HAVEN PROFITS

Continued from Page 1.

should be glad if you would inform me about the following:

1. The total amount of advances made by your firm to Oakleigh Thorne or to the Millbrook Company.

2. Whether your firm had any transactions with the Millbrook Company other than for the account and by the order of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.

3. Whether in any case was any profit or commission to your firm, or any member of it, in these transactions, and if so, the extent of such profit or commission.

4. Whether your firm, or any member of it, had any interest in any of the securities purchased by the Millbrook Company.

If you are willing to give me the information suggested in this letter it will assist me greatly in answering numerous inquiries that are made, and I shall be under obligations, particularly if you can send the information in the near future. Yours very truly,

HOWARD ELLIOTT, Chairman.

Morgan Firm's Reply.

To this J. P. Morgan & Co. replied under date of March 4. This is their letter in full:

J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
New York, March 4, 1914.

Howard Elliott, Esq., Chairman, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, South Station, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir: We are in receipt of your letter of Feb. 21, asking for certain information covering our relations with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and its allied companies. In compliance with your request, and in the comparatively brief time available, we have had thorough examination made of all our books, the results of which we present herewith in the form of various statements, embracing all our transactions with the New Haven Road and its subsidiaries during the past twenty years.

Our relations with the New Haven have been of the following character: From 1894 to 1910 the New Haven generally disposed of its securities by selling them outright, sometimes to us, sometimes to other houses. The securities thus purchased were afterward sold by the purchasers for their own account, they taking the risk of profit or loss thereon. From Dec. 19, 1910, until Dec. 4, 1913, we acted, under contract, as the fiscal agent of the companies. In the course of these twenty years, from 1894 to 1914, we took part in the handling of New Haven and subsidiary company securities of the par value of $333,000,000, from which our firm realized a total net profit of approximately $350,000, all of the foregoing being set forth below in detail. All our calculations have included any participations by our Philadelphia, London, or Paris houses. The transactions are grouped under two headings, viz.:

Schedule I. All securities purchased by us either alone or in participation with others.

SUMMARY OF SCHEDULE 1.

Total security purchases in which we participated	$131,724,000.00
Amount of our participation in such purchases	78,165,667.00
Losses realized by us on certain of such purchases	$788,524.56
Total profits accrued to us from all the remainder of such purchases	555,164.42
Net loss to our firm from the total of such purchases.	$183,360.14
SCHEDULE II.—Section A. Transactions in which, prior to the fiscal agency contract, we acted as agent for the company, the total of securities involved in such transactions being a par value of	$58,851,808.00
On these transactions total commissions paid by the company were	$158,561.18
Being an average commission of less than 3-10ths of 1 per cent	
Of this commission, the amount retained by us was.	$148,645.25
The balance being paid to others interested with us in the transactions.	
Section B.—All transactions under fiscal agency contract (entered into on Dec. 19, 1910, and terminated on Dec. 4, 1913,) for all companies (including Boston & Maine,) showing a total of	$142,507,000.00
of securities sold for account of the companies.	
Upon which they paid total commissions of	$837,605.00
or approximately five-eighths of 1 per cent. for selling.	
Of this commission the amount retained by us was	$384,980.01
The balance being paid to others interested with us in the transactions.	
SUMMARY OF SCHEDULES I. AND II.	
Schedule I.—Amount of companies' outright sale of securities	$131,724,000.00
Schedule II.—Amount of companies' securities handled on commission	201,358,803.00
In all	$333,082,803.00
Total amount of commissions paid by companies	$996,166.13
Being a little less than one-half of 1 per cent.	
Total amount of such commissions retained by us	533,625.26
Net losses realized by us in the outright purchases. (See Schedule I.)	183,360.14
Difference, representing total profit to us	$350,265.12

Had No Share in Road's Deals.

This total profit of $350,265.12 (being at the average rate of $17,500 per year) is, as aforesaid, the net result to our firms of all of our transactions with the New Haven and its allied companies during the twenty year period just ended. We have not received from the New Haven or from the companies affiliated with it, any compensation or profit in any form, or on any other account, than those herewith described.

Answering your specific inquiry, we beg to state that none of our firms, nor any member of them, ever had any interest in any properties, such as the Westchester, the steam railways, the trolley lines or the steamship companies acquired by the New Haven Company or any of its subsidiary companies. This board statement has only one exception, the details of which are as follows:

J. P. Morgan, Junior, inherited 1,222 shares of the stock of the South Bay Wharf and Terminal Company, (being somewhat less than one-tenth of the whole), from his father, in 1890. Seventeen years later, in January, 1907, he was asked to exchange this stock for 814 shares of New Haven stock, and complied with the request. You may be interested in reading copy herewith of a letter under date of Jan. 27, 1906, addressed to him by J. C. Cobb, explaining the method proposed for arriving, through outside appraisal, at a fair price to the New Haven in the matter. From this you will note that not only was Mr. Morgan's interest small, but that the transaction was carried through without participation by him.

Millbrook Company.

We are glad to make specific replies to your questions in regard to this company.

(1) We hand you herewith statements of accounts from our books showing that from October, 1906, to September, 1907, we advanced Mr. Oakleigh Thorne, and afterward the Millbrook Company, various sums aggregating $11,155,000. All these advances were made by order, and for account, of the New Haven Railroad Company. We inclose copy of an official letter to us from the New Haven Company, dated April 2, 1907, and received about that date, in which reference is made to an agreement dated Dec. 4, 1906, between the New Haven Company and the Millbrook Company, and to our advances on account of that contract. This letter confirms our understanding that all such transactions have been and are for the account and benefit of the "New Haven Road," and furthermore that "that road is and will be responsible therefor." We hand to you also a list of the securities against which advances were made, such securities having been finally turned over to the Millbrook Company under instructions of the New Haven Company.

(2) None of our firms, nor any member of them, had any transactions with the Millbrook Company other than those for the account, and by order of, the New Haven Company, as set forth in the statements of accounts furnished you herewith.

(3) In none of these transactions was there any profit or commission to our firms or to any member of them. The New Haven Company opened with us an account which was designated as its "Account No. 2." In this account the company deposited from time to time (over $8,000,000 of the total prior to February, 1907) moneys to reimburse us for our advances for its account to the Millbrook Company. We inclose statement of that account, showing that any interest paid by Mr. Thorne was credited to the New Haven Company's "Account No. 2"; and that we received no interest upon advances made.

(4) The securities thus purchased by the Millbrook Company represented the ownership of those enterprises which afterward became what is known as the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad Company. None of our firms, nor any member of them, had any interest in the Millbrook Company, or in any of the securities or property purchased by the Millbrook Company, or received any advantage from such purchases. Nor had we any interest of any kind in any of the enterprises or properties which in any way became a part of the New York, Westchester & Boston.

DEPOSITS. From the year 1903, when the first deposit account was opened with us, the companies have had with us total balances averaging for the eleven years, about $1,415,000, (subject to draft,) on which we have paid interest at 2 per cent.

We believe the foregoing covers all the points as to which you ask us. Should any point not be clear to you, or should you desire more detailed information on any point, we shall be very glad to give you explanation or further information you desire. Yours very truly, J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Cobb and Mellen Letters.

These are the letters referred to in J. P. Morgan & Co.'s letter to Chairman Elliott:

John Candler Cobb, 60 State Street, Boston.
Jan. 27, 1906.

My Dear Mr. Morgan: As representing your interest in the South Bay Wharf and Terminal Company, I would report that the present status of affairs is about as follows:

The question of adjustment of differences with the New Haven Road has had further consideration, and our Board of Directors has appointed a committee consisting of Minot, Crocker, and Codman, with full powers to adjust the matter as they may think best, and to make a sale of the whole or any portion of the company's property. I have also stated to them that I control a majority of the stock of the company, which I would sell at any price they might fix. Other stockholders to have the opportunity to sell at the same price. These men were chosen as being men of unquestioned fairness, with large experience in real estate and railroad matters, and, I would add, each of them having a far larger interest in the New Haven Road than they have in the South Bay Wharf and Terminal Company. They have recently made a careful and detailed estimate of the value of the company's property, which, I figure, would mean a value of about $170 a share for the stock.

Of the 12,387 shares of the company, about 7,500 shares (including yours) are directly in my control. Henry P. Dimock owns 1,282 shares, which he says he prefers to hold, but will presumably do what the rest of us do. Minot, Crocker, and Codman together hold about 1,000 shares, and will presumably neither buy nor sell at the present time. As to the balance of the stock I have no definite knowledge beyond a general idea that 1,000 or 2,000 shares possibly might be purchased at or about par. Yours very truly, JOHN C. COBB.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq., Wall Street, New York.

Jan. 30, 1906. Mr. J. P. M. replied:

"I have received your letter of 27th, and place my interest in the case in your hands. I am quite ready to sink or swim with you in the matter."

All above for Mr. Joyce's information. This had better be placed with the papers Mr. Joyce holds. C. W. K.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.
President's Office,
New Haven, Conn., April 2, 1907.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City:

Dear Sirs: Referring to our previous conferences, and to our agreement dated Dec. 4, 1906, with the Millbrook Company, and your advances on account of such contract to the Millbrook Company against securities by it pledged with and assigned to you under its obligations, including that dated March 15, 1907, we have to confirm our understanding that all such transactions have been and are for our account and benefit, and that we are and will be responsible therefor. Yours truly, C. S. MELLEN, President.

Collateral for Millbrook Loans.

This statement of the collateral deposited by the Millbrook Company also accompanied the Morgan & Co. letter:

The Millbrook Company deposited the following securities as collateral to its notes:

20,000 shares (entire outstanding capital stock) of the New York Railroad and Development Company.

1,561 shares (entire outstanding capital stock) of the New York and Portchester Railroad Company.

6,900 shares (entire outstanding capital stock) of the City and County Contract Company.

$7,127,500 underwriting of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company.

95,939½ shares of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company.

Receipt from the Controller, City of New York, for $100,000 corporate stock of the City of New York.

50 shares of the Melrose Company, being entire outstanding capital stock.

Demand notes of the City and County Contract Company:

$10,000, dated Dec. 28, 1906, and $25,000, dated Dec. 31, 1906.

On Sept. 20, 1907, the Millbrook Company withdrew:

20,000 shares New York Railroad and Development Company stock.

6,900 shares City and County Contract Company stock.

$7,127,500 underwriting of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company, and 95,939½ shares New York, Westchester & Boston common stock, substituting therefor 70,000 shares New York & Fort Chester Railroad Company stock.

On Oct. 30, 1907, when the notes were paid, the remaining collateral was released, and by order of the New Haven road handed to the Millbrook Company.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.'S TRANSACTIONS WITH NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

SCHEDULE 1—SECURITIES PURCHASED EITHER ALONE OR WITH OTHERS.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company Securities Purchased Prior to Fiscal Contract.

Date.		Amount. (Par Value.)		Our Profit.	Our Loss.	Profit to Other Morgan Houses.
Feb., 1894	Old Colony Steamboat stock	$224,000	*Bought from N. H. at 224.795 per share	.....	$107,785.84	.....
Aug., 1904	New England Construction Mortgage 4% bonds	10,000,000	Bought from N. H. at 107.52 and interest	$305,193.44	.....	.....
Feb., 1905	New Haven 50-Year 4% Debentures of 1905	15,000,000	Bought from N. H. at par and interest	6,907.38	.....	.....
Oct., 1905	Danbury & Norwalk First Refunding 4s	350,000	Bought from N. H. at 103—¼	.....	.....	.....
Apr., 1906	New Haven 50-Year 4% Debentures of 1906	15,000,000	Bought from N. H. at par and interest	.....	630,738.72	.....
		$40,574,000		$312,100.82	$738,524.56	.....
	N. Y., O. & W. RY.					
Sep., 1905	New York, Ontario & Western General Mortgage 4s	$2,000,000	B't from Co. at 93, jt. with K., L. & Co.	$51,904.45	.....	.....
	AS PARTICIPANTS WITH OTHERS.		Our Part'n.			
Apr., 1901	New Haven 3½% Debentures—with K. P. & Co.	$5,000,000	$1,500,000 Bought at 102½	$29,754.75	.....	.....
Mar., 1910	Maine Central 2-Year 4½% Notes—with L. H. & Co.	5,000,000	2,000,000 Bought from Co. at 98½	17,417.04	.....	.....
Sep., 1910	Vermont Valley R. R. 1st 4½% Bonds—with L. H. & Co.	1,500,000	500,000 B't fr. B. & M. at 102 & int.	9,621.80	.....	.....
Oct., 1910	Concord & Montreal Cons 4% Bonds—with L. H. & Co.	500,000	250,000 B't from B. & M. at 98.065	2,081.10	.....	.....
Oct., 1910	Newport & Richford First 5% Bonds—with L. H. & Co.	350,000	175,000 B't from B. & M. at 100¼	734.72	.....	.....
Nov., 1910	Boston R. R. Holding Co. Pfd. Stock—with L. H. & Co.	2,800,000	1,866,667 Bought from N. H. at 94	54,049.74	.....	.....
		$15,150,000	$6,291,667	$113,659.15	.....	.....
	Total purchases prior to fiscal contract	$57,724,000	$48,865,667	$477,664.42	$738,524.56	.....
	Purchases Outside of Fiscal Contract.					
	BOSTON & MAINE.					
May, 1913	†Boston & Maine 1-Year 6% Notes	$17,000,000	B't from Co. at 98½, jt. with K. P. & Co.	$48,697.92	.....	$8,854.16
May, 1913	†Connecticut River 1-Year 5% Notes	2,000,000	B't from Co. at 98½, jt. with K. P. & Co.	6,302.08	.....	1,145.84
		$19,000,000		$55,000.00	.....	$10,000.00
	AS PARTICIPANTS WITH OTHERS.		Our Part'n.			
Jan., 1911	New Haven 1-Year 4½% Notes—half with L. H. & Co.	$10,000,000	$5,000,000 Bought from Co. at par	$12,500.00	.....	.....
Nov., 1913	New Haven 6-Months 6% Notes—with K. P. & Co., L. H. & Co., and others	45,000,000	5,300,000 Bought from Co. at 99½	Sold at cost.		
	Total purchases outside of fiscal contract	$74,000,000	$29,300,000	$67,500.00	.....	$10,000.00
	Total of all securities purchased	$131,724,000	$78,165,667	$545,164.42	$738,524.56	$10,000.00

*Sold back to N. H. in Jan., 1895, at cost + 5% interest. †Fiscal contract did not apply as arranged in letter of May 16, 1913.

SCHEDULE 2—SECURITIES PURCHASED OR SOLD FOR ACCOUNT OF THE COMPANY OR ITS AFFILIATED COMPANIES

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company—Transactions Prior to Fiscal Contract, on Which the Company Paid a Commission.

Date.		Amount. (Par Value.)		Commission Paid by Co.	Proportion of Commission Retained by Us.	Com. Recd. by Other Morgan Houses.
Apr., 1893, to Oct., 1894	Subscriptions to convertible 4% debentures dated April 1, 1893	$13,122,800	Our compensation	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	....
May, 1895, to Nov., 1895	Bought for Account New Haven: 3,217 shs. Providence & Springfield R. R. stock	321,700				
	10,244 shs. New York & New England R. R. preferred stock	1,024,400				
	117,700 shs. New York & New England R. R. com. stock	11,770,000	Our compensation	25,000.00	25,000.00	....
	$342,000 Meriden, Waterbury & Connecticut R. R. bonds	342,000				
Nov., 1897	3,332 shs. Ridgefield & New York Ry. Co. stock	333,200	Our comp., 1-16%	208.25	208.25	....
Aug., 1903, to Nov., 1904	Sold for account New Haven—13,886 shs. New Haven stock	1,388,600	Our comp., ¼ on 2,403 sh. joint with K. P. & Co. ⅛ on 11,483 shs.	600.75 1,435.37	300.37 1,435.37	....
Jan., 1905	Payment of New York & New England 6% and 7% bonds due Jan. 1, 1905, and coupons	10,330,000	Our comp., ⅛%	12,912.50	12,912.50	....
Feb., 1904	Recd. for services as depositary of Central New England securities upon sale of that road to New Haven	.....	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	....
Oct., 1904	Bought for account New Haven—5,800 shs. New York, Ontario & Western stock	580,000	No compensation	.....	.....	....
Nov., 1904	Sold for account New Haven—$333,000 N. H. 3½% debentures	333,000	Our comp., ⅛%	416.25	416.25	....
Dec., 1904, to Jan., 1907	Purchase of Cent. New England stocks and bonds for acc. N. H. R.R.	630,503	Our comp., ¼%	1,576.26	1,576.26	....
Apr., 1905, and Oct., 1905	Purchase of one-year 4% notes	10,000,000	Our comp., ¼%	25,000.00	15,384.50	....
Oct., 1907, to Jan., 1908	Bought for Account New Haven: $289,000 Harlem River & Port Chester Ry. 2d 4% bonds	289,000				
	10,000 New London Steamboat Co. 6% bonds	10,000	No compensation	.....	.....	....
Feb., 1910	Purchase of 16,744 shs. Worcester, Nashua & Rochester stock	1,674,400	Our comp., ¼%	4,186.00	4,186.00	....
Feb., 1910	Sold account New Eng. Nav. Co.—50,000 shs. New Haven stock	5,000,000	Our comp., ½%	25,000.00	25,000.00	....
Feb., 1910	Purchase of Boston & Maine stock—717 pfd., 15,453 com., and 68 com. sold for account Boston Railroad Holding Co.	1,623,800	Our comp., ⅛%	2,029.75	2,029.75	....
Apr., 1910, June, 1910	Purchase of Worcester, Nashua & Rochester Railway Co. stock	13,200	Our comp., ¼%	33.00	33.00	....
June, 1910	Purchase of Central New England securities, (additional)	65,200	Our comp., ¼%	163.00	163.00	....
	Total transactions prior to fiscal contract, on which the company paid a commission	$58,851,803		$158,561.13	$148,645.25	....
	Transactions Under Fiscal Contract, on Which the Company Paid a Commission.					
May, 1911	Sale of Central New England 1st 4s	$11,927,000	Our comp., 1½%	$178,905.00	$84,993.29	$2,875
July, 1911	Sale of New York, Westchester & Boston 1st 4½s	17,200,000	Our comp., 1½%	258,000.00	129,000.00	....
Jan., 1912	Sale of New Haven one-year 4% notes	30,000,000	Our comp., ¼%	75,000.00	21,875.00	....
Oct., 1912	Sale of New York, Westchester & Boston 1st 4½s	2,000,000	Our comp., 1½%	30,000.00	15,000.00	....
Nov., 1912	Sale of New Haven one-year 5% notes	40,000,000	Our comp., ¼%	100,000.00	49,324.22	....
		$101,127,000		$641,905.00	$300,192.51	$2,875
	BOSTON AND MAINE.					
May, 1912	Sale of one-year 4% notes, dated June 10	$12,000,000	Our comp., ¼%	$30,000.00	$9,062.50	....
Oct., 1912	Sale of Portland Terminal Co. 1st 4s for B. & M.	2,396,000	Our comp., 1½%	35,940.00	17,970.00	....
Jan., 1913	Sale of one-year 5% notes dated Feb. 3	10,000,000	Our comp., ¼%	25,000.00	8,437.50	....
		$24,396,000		$90,940.00	$35,470.00	....
	MAINE CENTRAL.					
Feb., 1912	Sale of one-year 4% notes dated March 15	$12,000,000	Our comp., ¼%	$30,000.00	$9,062.50	....
Oct., 1912	Sale of Portland Terminal Co. 1st 4s for Maine Central	1,608,000	Our comp., 1½%	24,120.00	12,060.00	....
Oct., 1912	Sale of Portland Terminal Co. 1st 4s for P. T. Co.	496,000	Our comp., 1½%	7,440.00	3,720.00	....
		$14,104,000		$61,560.00	$24,842.50	....
	NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN.					
Feb., 1913	Sale of general mortgage 4s	$1,980,000	Our comp., 1½%	$29,700.00	$14,850.00	....
Feb., 1913	Sale of Car Trust 4½% certificates	900,000	Our comp., 1½%	13,500.00	6,750.00	....
		$2,880,000		$43,200.00	$21,600.00	....
	Total sales of securities under fiscal contract	$142,507,000		$837,605.00	$382,105.01	$2,875
	Total of all commission transactions	$201,358,803		$996,166.13	$530,750.26	$2,875

Extract from Loan Ledger.

Dr.			Cr.		
1906.			1907.		
Oct. 19	To loan to Oakleigh Thorne	$350,000	Jan. 18	By loans to Oakleigh Thorne transferred to the Millbrook Company	$8,250,000
Nov. 5	To loan to Oakleigh Thorne	1,200,000			
Nov. 27	To loan to Oakleigh Thorne	1,000,000			
Nov. 28	To loan to Oakleigh Thorne	1,500,000			
1907					
Jan. 9	To loan to Oakleigh Thorne	4,200,000			
		$8,250,000			$8,250,000
1907.			1907.		
Jan. 18	To loan to the Millbrook Company	$8,250,000	Oct. 30	By cash from N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. (Special a/c No. 2) in payment of loans made to the Millbrook Company	$11,155,000
Mar. 2	To loan to the Millbrook Company	300,000			
Mar. 15	To loan to the Millbrook Company	635,000			
Apr. 1	To loan to the Millbrook Company	250,000			
May 22	To loan to the Millbrook Company	500,000			
June 3	To loan to the Millbrook Company	500,000			
June 15	To loan to the Millbrook Company	500,000			
Sep. 25	To loan to the Millbrook Company	200,000			
		$11,155,000			$11,155,000

Dr. NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R. Co. SPECIAL a/c No. 2			Cr.		
1907.			1906.		
Oct. 30	To cash paid J. P. Morgan & Co. in reimburseemnt of advances made by them to the Millbrook Co.	$11,155,000.00	Nov. 3	By cash (ck. on J. P. M. & Co. chgd. to N. H. Gen. a/c).	$1,550,000.00
Nov. 2	To transferred to N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. Gen'l a/c	39,854.18	Nov. 27	By cash (ck. on J. P. M. & Co. chgd. to N. H. Gen. a/c).	2,500,000.00
			1907.		
			Jan. 9	By cash (ck. on J. P. M. & Co. chgd. to N. H. Gen. a/c).	4,200,000.00
			Jan. 19	By interest*	39,854.18
			Feb. 27	By cash (ck. on J. P. M. & Co. chgd. to N. H. Gen. a/c).	300,000.00
			Mar. 15	By cash (ck. on J. P. M. & Co. chgd. to N. H. Gen. a/c).	655,000.00
			Apr. 1	By cash (ck. on J. P. M. & Co. chgd. to N. H. Gen. a/c).	250,000.00
			May 22	By cash (ck. on J. P. M. & Co. chgd. to N. H. Gen. a/c).	500,000.00
			June 1	By cash (N. H. ck. on Farmers Loan & Trust Co.)	500,000.00
			June 14	By cash (N. H. ck. on Farmers Loan & Trust Co.)	500,000.00
			Sep. 25	By cash (N. H. ck. on Farmers Loan & Trust Co.)	200,000.00
		$11,194,854.18			$11,194,854.18

*This amount was paid to us by Oakleigh Thorne by check of the Millbrook Co. drawn on the Trust Co. of America and represents interest at 5% to January 18, 1907, on loan of $8,250,000.

I. C. C. TO GET THE FIGURES.

Chairman Elliott Tells of Report Made by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—Chairman Elliott of the New Haven Railroad issued a statement to-night supplementing that made public to-day by J. P. Morgan & Co. He said:

"Some time ago I began investigations of one kind and another into various phases of the New Haven situation, so that I could be in a position to answer questions that were asked me, and so as to introduce as rapidly as practicable any improved methods of management, accounting, and operation that seemed necessary and desirable as a result of such investigations.

"For example, an expert independent accountant has been at work on the books of the company for several months. An expert investigator has been checking up all mechanical methods and standards. An expert in the purchase and handling of supplies has made a thorough examination and report of that part of the company's operations. A very careful examination by technical experts was made of the important electric trolley companies, not only of the properties themselves, but of the organization and details of management and operation.

"In the course of these investigations the question of financing of the New Haven road in the past came up and I asked the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. if they would be willing to help me in obtaining the facts. They asked me to put my request in writing, which resulted in my letter to them and their reply.

The New Haven Company has said to Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord, who has charge of the investigation ordered by the Senate resolution, that it is glad to have him investigate the financial and other conditions in the New Haven, and that it will help to expedite the work in every reasonable manner. Already it has accumulated on its own account a large quantity of detailed information about various transactions which it is placing in the hands of the investigators so as to hurry the work. The sooner the Commission can make the investigation and report its findings the better it will be for all."

In reply to questions about the obtaining of funds from others than J. P. Morgan & Co., Mr. Elliott said:

"Inquiry was made of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. about the placing by that house for the New Haven Company, of the so-called French loan in 1907. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. make the following statement:

"'In February, 1907, the company entered with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. into a negotiation for the placing at about 91 per cent. bonds in France at about 91 per cent., less 1¾ per cent. commission. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. contracted for the firm purchase of these $28,000,000 bonds, and the commission paid to them was really part of the purchase price. This was not a simple commission transaction, with the bankers simply acting as intermediaries, but Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had to undertake a very heavy obligation; as a matter of fact, they had to carry a large part of these bonds during the critical period of the panic. It took more than a year and a half to bring the transaction to a successful end, and a part of the commission had to be realloned by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to their associates in Europe in perfecting the negotiations.

"'In addition to the negotiations with Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. there appear to have been occasional and temporary borrowings from deposit banks and others along the line of the road, and long-term securities issued by the company or held in its treasury were sold to various banking houses and banks, principally in New England, from 1898 to date, aggregating about $33,000,000. The total commissions paid on securities of this class were $97,700.

"'You will understand that these transactions took place prior to my becoming associated with the management of the New Haven Road, except the short-time loans of Dec. 1, 1915, and since, and that my information in regard to the earlier transactions is derived from the company's books and from the bankers named.'"

Whether Attorney General McReynolds will take the same view, they do not dare to predict."

THINKS NEW HAVEN MAY COURT A SUIT

Report in Boston That Directors Have Taken Final Stand Regarding B. & M. Stock.

WANT LONGER TIME LIMIT

Hint of Putting Onus of Dissolution Suit and Losses to Stockholders on the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 8.—The Advertiser, which is unusually well informed on New Haven Railroad matters, will print to-morrow the following special dispatch from New York:

"Although it is well understood that at the meeting of the New Haven Directors in this city an address was adopted and sent to Attorney General McReynolds, none of the Directors in this city will discuss that message until it shall have been received and read by the Attorney General at Washington. No hint whatever can be secured from any direction apparently as to the character of the communication.

"It seems fair to infer, however, that inasmuch as the Directors, before the meeting, were known to be in agreement on the proposition that they could not honorably and legally agree to a deliberate sacrifice of the Boston & Maine holdings under a 'snap' agreement for the sale within two years, the Directors suggested their own last ditch—an agreement to allow the Trustees to be instructed to use every possible effort to sell at any fair price within not more than two and a half years, or as much earlier as possible, with the agreement that, if that proved impossible, the courts should have the right to extend the time, if the Judges agreed that an extension was absolutely needed.

"It seems by no means likely that Washington will agree to this proposition. Attorney General McReynolds earlier pledged himself (if the New Haven Directors would agree to the 'trustee' plan) that he would allow the trustees ample and liberal time in which to sell the Boston & Maine stock. His refusal to carry out that pledge might place him in rather an untenable position if he should now refuse to consider the New Haven offer.

"It is believed that this offer to the Attorney General concerns the Boston & Maine stock alone, and that if that offer should be refused, the negotiations on all the other features of the situation will also be considered as ended, and that the New Haven will merely tell the Administration to go ahead and bring its whole case before the Federal courts.

"The consensus of the best legal opinion obtainable has lately been all one way—that the Supreme Court at Washington will refuse to uphold Attorney General McReynolds, and will declare the 'merger' unaffected by any proper construction of the Sherman act.

"If the Attorney General should go ahead and sue then, and should be defeated in the courts, the Administration would have to shoulder (just before a Presidential election) the onus of having followed a tremendously destructive campaign against the New England railroads—impoverishing hundreds and thousands with no proper basis in law.

"It might prove a tremendous indictment of 'playing politics' at the cost of a great section's prosperity before the rest of the country, and all who were concerned in the 'deal' against the New England railroad interests might be likely to suffer politically and otherwise in public opinion.

"The reply of the New Haven Directorate, it may be significant, comes on the same day with the remarkable statement in behalf of J. P. Morgan & Co., showing a small fraction of 1 per cent. as the total profits, percentages, &c., on loans extending over twenty years and totalling $200,000,000. It is growing plain that the New Haven Directors are tired of being silent under what they regard as wholly false charges, and are quite ready to 'talk back.'

"The situation, as it looks to-day, is that the New Haven Directors have their backs against the wall and will not give way another inch because they cannot believe that they have any legal or moral right to sacrifice the interests of their stockholders in such wholesale fashion as the Administration demands.

INVESTMENTS
Worthy of Consideration

To buy one hundred shares of stock, depositing $1,000 as margin, is SPECULATION.
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DUKE TO SELL 30,000 ACRES.

Sutherland Will Dispose of Part of Land He Offered Lloyd George.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 8.—The Duke of Sutherland is about to make a record sale of land. He intends to dispose of 30,000 acres of his Sutherland estate by auction to the highest bidder.

The Duke recently offered Lloyd George 400,000 acres. Some of the properties he has now decided to sell are without the salmon rights he included in that offer to the Government.

The properties will be offered in lots in London early in October next.

GERARDS' OFFICIAL DINNER.

Ambassador Entertains German Chancellor and His Wife.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Imperial Chancellor and Frau von Bethmann-Hollweg were the guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard at a brilliant official dinner at the embassy to-night.

Several other prominent political personages were present.

ALL EYES ON ASQUITH.

Premier's Statement To-day Expected to Settle Home Rule Question.

LONDON, March 8.—The promised statement of Premier Asquith, which he will make to-morrow in the House of Commons, it is expected, will pave the way for settlement of the Irish Home Rule question. Not since the days of Gladstone has an occasion been awaited with such intense interest. Standing room in the chamber will be at a premium, the usual courtesy tickets for foreigners extended to each legation having been withdrawn, and the last ticket of admission to the galleries having been bespoken within a day after the announcement of Mr. Asquith's intention to speak.

The day, it is regarded, will be as important in the stormy career of the present Liberal Government as that on which Lord Morley announced the intention of the Government to force the passage of the Parliament act by the creation of new peers.

All predictions point to the option of exclusion from the operation of the Home Rule bill being offered to the Ulster counties by Premier Asquith, but it is impossible to predict the reception such a proposal will have, even the Nationalists remaining silent on the question.

After Premier Asquith makes his statement, Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, will reply briefly, as will Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, if he is well enough to leave his home. But the attitude of the Opposition is not likely to be revealed, as it has been planned to postpone all debate on the measure for a fortnight, or until the financial business before the chamber is finished.

SPAIN VOTES IN A TANGLE.

Eight Parties In Field—Fatal Rioting—Government Wins.

MADRID, March 8.—Balloting in the general elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies began to-day throughout the kingdom. Ninety-eight candidates who had no opposition were declared elected last week under the provision of the electoral law, among them Count de Alvaro de Romanones, former Premier, and Melquiades Alvarez, former head of the Liberal Party. There are 306 seats to be filled.

Reports received up to midnight showed that the Government would have a solid majority and that the Romanones party had run second. It is estimated that the Government will have from 250 to 260 out of the 404 seats in the new Chamber. The Republicans, who had thirty-eight seats in the old Chamber, will not have more than twenty in the new. One of the Republicans elected was Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader of Saragossa.

Serious rioting occurred at various places, according to advices received late to-night. At Urgel one man was killed and many persons injured. In the Basque provinces at Barradeles another man was killed and eight men injured. In a village near Durango the Conservative electoral agent was killed.

At Bilbao and Gijou shots were exchanged between Republicans and Conservatives, resulting in one man being killed and several persons being wounded.

The elections took place under chaotic political conditions. Strong Liberal tendencies were manifested and King Alfonso shifted the political centre of gravity toward the Left, causing a division in all the parties. The Conservatives split into four sections, the principal of these being the Maurists, led by Señor Maura, son of former Premier Antonio Maura, and Count de la Mortera, and a moderate section headed by former Premier Eduardo Dato. The Liberals were divided between adherents of Count de Romanones and a more advanced group under Marquis Manuel Garcia Prieto, former Minister of Foreign Affairs. The anti-dynastic Opposition divided into a new reformist party under Melquiades Alvarez and Señor Azcarate, former Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Republican Socialist Union.

Thus the electorate had eight parties to choose from. The dynastic parties, perceiving the great advantages the disunions would give the anti-dynastic groups, tried strenuously to sink their differences, if only temporarily, Señor Dato even making a personal appeal to Señor Maura, but without avail.

ROME READY FOR THE STRIKE

Authorities Have 15,000 Men Prepared to Maintain Order.

ROME, March 8.—The head of the Police Department to-day was busy supervising measures to prevent or repress disorders during the general strike of workmen called for to-morrow. The garrison in Rome will be kept in readiness for duty. With the troops and police, 15,000 men will be available.

While the announced object of the strike is a protest against reforms introduced in Rome hospitals, it is said to be really the outgrowth of a desire to test the strength of the workmen's organizations.

MINISTERS SHELTER 100 MEN FOR I. W. W.

Grant and Schluter Pay for Supper, Lodgings and Breakfast for Unemployed Group.

COUNT HANDS IN RUTGERS SQ.

Only 95 in Crowd of 500 Really Out of Work, They Say Themselves.

Two ministers acted as hosts to 100 of the unemployed last night. They were the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, at 36 Fifth Avenue, and the Rev. Edward H. Schluter, vicar of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, at 481 Hudson Street. Each minister contributed $25 from his own pocket to representatives of the I. W. W. to supply supper last night, a place to sleep, and breakfast this morning. Neither of the clergymen attended the supper in Bernknopf's Restaurant at 169 East Broadway, just across the street from Rutgers Square, where Tannenbaum last week exhorted his followers to invade the churches.

Heretofore the unemployed in their nightly pilgrimages under I. W. W. direction have supped on bean sandwiches and coffee, but last night they sat at tables in a regular restaurant. They had knives and forks and napkins before them, and a half-dozen waiters hovered behind them.

For supper they had soup, oysters, eggs, bread, and coffee in generous quantities. An ordinary patron of Bernknopf would have had to pay 20 cents for supper, but last night, because of the number of guests the regular price was reduced to 15 cents. A squad of policemen kept watch at the doors of the restaurant.

The diners were informed that they were not accepting charity, but simply were eating what every hungry man had a right to demand.

The usual I. W. W. meeting in Rutgers Square was late in beginning last night, and by the time the arrangements had been made to obtain food and shelter for the unemployed men present it was nearly 8:30 o'clock. The crowd began to assemble by 6 o'clock, but the leaders and speakers did not appear until an hour later.

At that time Frank Strong Hamilton entered the square and opened the meeting. He asked all men really unemployed to hold up their hands; and in the crowd of 500 men counted 95. He said that the meetings would continue every night and that the city was at last aroused to a sense of responsibility. Then he introduced Albert J. Wilks, who discussed economic conditions. He said that there were 6,000,000 unemployed men in the United States at the present time.

Harvey Woolhmann, the next speaker, said that he had asked the Lieutenant at Madison Street Station for permission to hold a meeting in Rutgers Square, but that he couldn't learn from the police whether such a meeting would be against the law.

"I call upon you all to witness that we have tried to learn if we are acting in accordance with the law, and that the police refuse to tell us. Consequently, if any of us are arrested to-night it will not be our fault. This is to be a peaceable, law-abiding meeting, and it is held under the auspices of the Free Speech Defense Conference."

Woohlmann then went on to tell how he lost his job three months ago. He said that he was working at that time for a veritable Simon Legree. "All of you here have heard of him," the speaker said. "He was the villain of the great white slave drama of the South before the Revolution, and you know all about Uncle Tom and his little cabin and how Simon Legree held the lash over Uncle Tom's head.

"I worked for just such a man, and when I tried to tell him that the conditions in his shop were wrong he fired me because I told the truth, and thus I became a martyr to the truth. I pointed out to my Simon Legree employer that he was working his men two and three hours overtime without giving them overtime wages. He replied that the men received bonuses at the end of the year which ranged from $50 to $250. Then I told him and proved by figures that the men earned by their overtime work twice as much as the bonus they received. This was the absolute truth, and the truth lost me my job."

Theodore Freeman was introduced. Freeman was arrested on Thursday night and sentenced to imprisonment for two days in the workhouse. He said that a keeper had struck him because he refused to tell his religion, and told how he was made to take a bath. The bath made him very angry, he said, not because he didn't want to be clean, but because he had a cold and didn't want to catch diphtheria.

"When a dog is hungry he will bite," Freeman shouted. "Remember that, you men; but also remember that when you give him a bone he won't bite any more. That is what the capitalists are trying to do with you. They know you are hungry and will bite if you don't get work and food, and so they give you a bone by establishing bread lines where you have to stand in line for hours to get a mouthful of bad food and worse coffee.

"The capitalists control this town with lunchrooms. If you want food ask for it, and if it is refused take it. The capitalists have robbed it from you, anyway, so you are only getting back what is rightfully yours because you are workers, and everything belongs to them. If they put Tannenbaum in jail they will have to put 350,000 of us in jail, and I tell you that they won't have militia enough to fight you."

While the speeches were being made, Hamilton and his lieutenant, Harry Kline, held many conferences and visited a telephone booth several times. Finally Hamilton announced that arrangements had been made to provide food and shelter for 100 men. He said he was sorry that more could not be taken care of, but that to-night nobody would go hungry. He then asked the bona-fide unemployed to line up in twos until there were a hundred of them, and placed men in the crowd upon their honor not to try for a place in the line unless they were actually hungry.

The policemen herded the crowd across the street in front of the restaurant of Selinger & Goldberg, 167 East Broadway. Some of the men started to enter this restaurant, but were recalled to the line by Hamilton, who asked them to show that discipline existed in the ranks of hungry and homeless men even when they were within sight of food.

The crowd then moved down to Bernknopf's restaurant and fifty were permitted to enter between the two rows of policemen. Hamilton led the others back to the fountain in Rutgers Square, where they listened to more speeches until it was their turn to be fed. Within the restaurant were two young women who had collected funds from I. W. W. sympathizers to give the members of Tannenbaum's army who have already received workhouse sentences a hot Sunday dinner. They were Miss Berths Levy and Miss Bessie Friedman.

It was announced that lodgings would be provided for the men along the Bowery, and that there would still be enough left of the $50 contributed by Dr. Grant and Dr. Schluter to pay for breakfast this morning. It was also said that Dr. Grant had promised to do more for the unemployed during the week.

While the speeches were being made a score of men, who said they were members of the Brotherhood Welfare Association, arrived at the square. They said that they had come to attend a meeting at which several ministers and Miss Greer of St. Mark's Church were to speak. Miss Greer arrived a few minutes afterward, but went away when she saw that another meeting was being held.

Magistrate Campbell will continue hearing the cases of the men arrested in St. Alphonsus Church this morning. A number of these who were arrested have signified their desire to be tried in groups instead of individually. Magistrate Campbell announced on Saturday that he would not allow Justus Sheffield, who was retained as counsel for the prisoners by the International Workingmen's Defense League, to have the same witnesses testify to the same facts in each case.

Preparations are being made for the mass meeting in Union Square at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when it is expected that "Big Bill" Haywood will address the crowd. The leaders of the I. W. W. predicted last night that this meeting would "open New York's eyes."

HOBOES DEAF TO THE I. W. W.

They Have Their Own Troubles and Won't Join Rutgers Square Crowds.

The hoboes of the Brotherhood Welfare Association, organized two years ago by J. Eads How, the "Millionaire Hobo," at a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, declined an invitation given by the agitators of the Industrial Workers of the World, to take part in the I. W. W. "unemployed" demonstrations. The invitation was extended by Morris Weiss, a delegate of the I. W. W.

Alexander Gardner, the Chairman, had a private conference with Alexandcr Law, Secretary of the hobo organization. Then Secretary Law said to Weiss: "I am sorry to say that we cannot as an organization take part with the I. W. W. in the Rutgers Square demonstrations. The members of our body as individuals can do as they please, but for us as a body to co-operate with the I. W. W. in its demonstrations would be in conflict with the constitution and by-laws of the Brotherhood Welfare Association. I feel that I cannot put your proposition before our body. Your demonstrations do not concern us and there is no reason why we should mix up in the I. W. W. affairs. We have trouble enough of our own without borrowing trouble."

The hoboes at the meeting supported Law and Weiss withdrew.

CLERGY DISCUSS I. W. W. RAIDS.

Dr. Holmes Fears Unfortunate Impressions Have Followed Arrests.

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian) Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, prefaced his sermon yesterday morning with the remark that he was amazed that men should be arrested for appealing to the churches for help when they needed it.

"I am amazed to learn that we actually have churches which must be protected from those who come to seek succor from those in them," he said. "I do not want to enter judgment upon the motives and purposes of the men who have been leading the attacks upon the churches for the week past, nor am I able to discuss all the phases of this remarkable movement. Incidentally, I must confess my amazement that men of any kind or in any walk of life should be arrested for appealing to churches for help in their hour of distress—that the idea should hold that churches must be protected from people.

"As a pure matter of fact, I desire to point out two most unfortunate consequences which have followed upon the I. W. W. demonstrations. In the first place they have spread abroad the idea generally the churches are doing little or nothing to serve the needs of the unemployed and distressed. Nothing could be more unjust or untrue. Every church that I know anything about is stretching every nerve to lend all aid possible in the present emergency.

"In the second place these demonstrations have done much to create the impression that there is no unusual condition of unemployment and distress in the city to-day and that all the talk about it is the work of conscienceless agitators. This, also, is wholly untrue. If I can judge anything from my own experience in my own church, the situation to-day is the worst that I have known it to be in the seven years of my ministry here.

"Furthermore, I beg to call your attention to the urgent emergency appeals of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the recent statement of the Charity Organization Society that never before in its history has it been called upon to help so many defenceless families as it is being called upon to aid to-day. The need is immediate and great. I therefore appeal to you to do your utmost to serve this need. Send in all the clothing of every kind that you can, as no need is greater than this one. Send me money, if you have any to spare, that I may in turn send to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Charity Organization Society, and may use it myself for the crying needs which come to my attention. Do what you can as individuals by working through other agencies than this church which may be known to you."

In his sermon Dr. Holmes attacked the policy of making laws with the object of punishing people instead of laws to help people. He asserted that laws never reformed individuals and urged his congregation to lend its influence toward creating laws that would wipe out the conditions of living and labor wages which, he said, created criminals.

The I. W. W. invasion of churches was touched upon by other ministers yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. William Norman Guthrie, Rector of St. Marks Church (Protestant Episcopal) at Tenth Street and Second Avenue, announced before his sermon that the leaders of the unemployed would not be allowed to make speeches again in the event of a second invasion of the church. Dr. Guthrie said that the Vestry had discussed the situation at a meeting lasting until nearly midnight several days ago, following the "army's" visit on Tuesday evening, and decided that the privilege of the floor should not be granted to those accepting the church's hospitality. He said that it was the duty of the church to care for physical needs as well as spiritual and that the church could not deny its hospitality to those who sought refuge within it. On the occasion of the visit last Tuesday, he said, there was an unusual situation and he acted as wisely as he knew how.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, Pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity (Universalist) told his congregation yesterday that it was the duty of the churches to lend what assistance they could to those whose distress was genuine.

"It is cheaper in the long run," he said, "to grant the right to work than to deny it. Society must support its members and the same blood flows through the veins of those men as does through ours. There are hundreds of men now among the unemployed of this city who are at the parting of the ways. Are they to become criminals for the lack of what influence the churches should bring to bear upon them?"

Dr. Hall asserted that every man, whether rich or poor, should work.

"If the man who works is a social sinner," he said, "how much more a sinner is the man who sneers and holds in contempt the man with the knotted and hard hand, made so by honest toil? The present situation in New York offers an opportunity, and the churches should hasten to grasp it. I do not justify the attitude of the organization that has supported the movement upon the churches and I do not advocate the institution of a bread line in connection with this church, but if necessary we will have it."

No mention of the raid on the Church of St. Alphonsus last Wednesday night, when Tannebaum and nearly 200 of his followers were arrested, was made yesterday morning by the Rev. Father John G. Schneider, Pastor of the church, who appeared in the Chief Magistrate's Court daily as a witness against the prisoners.

More than 200 rolls and buns were sent yesterday by the I. W. W. to a meeting of the "Catch My Pal" organization in the rear of the Friends' Meeting House, in East Twentieth Street. Henry Richardson of Passaic, N. J., who was speaking, thanked the I. W. W. for its thoughtfulness, and said he was in sympathy with the organization's desire to change social and economic conditions.

DIDN'T HAVE TO ELOPE.

Father Over the Telephone Persuaded Son to Wed in Church.

John Timlin, Jr., 20 years old, of New York Avenue, Rosebank, and Miss Clara Murdock of Sayville, L. I., were married last night in the rectory of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Rosebank, Staten Island, by the Rev. Father Cronin. Mr. and Mrs. Timlin had planned to run away to wed last Thursday. They were waiting in the private chambers of Magistrate Marsh at Stapleton on Thursday afternoon for the Magistrate to marry them, when Timlin's father, who is Superintendent of Buildings of Richmond Borough, learned of their plans and talked to his son on the telephone.

The father told the youth that he and his mother wanted a priest to marry him. The wedding, therefore, was set for last night.

TAFT BLAMES I. W. W. ON SMUG CYNICISM

Selfish Lives an Argument for the Haywoods and Tannenbaums, ex-President Says.

THE LAWLESS ENCOURAGED

Tendency Toward Indifference Must Be Fought in College Life, Education Convention Is Told.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8.—William Howard Taft outlined his conception of "The New Social Order," speaking at the Religious Education Convention in Woolsey Hall at Yale to-night. He attacked the Industrial Workers of the World as lawless and unjust, but declared that smug contentment and selfish lives furnish the argument for the Haywoods and Tannenbaums. He said:

"The hysteria and misguided enthusiasm aroused by real wrongs and a lack of a sense of proportion in regard to their possible remedy manifest themselves, in hunting a scapegoat for the sinner and the lazy and the shiftless, in the injustice of our social system. This results in such informing and significant exhibitions as we have had from the Industrial Workers of the World, with their motto of 'No God, no flag, no country,' and their impudent, lawless, selfish, and unjust demands that are based on the proposal that society owes them a living, whether they make effort and labor or not.

"The ministers of religion do not help their auditors who fail to keep clearly in mind the necessity that all men have duties as well as rights, that all men must exercise self-restraint and self-sacrifice, and industry, and benevolence and generosity. And they make for neither social nor religious progress when they preach doctrines that arouse in those who have not merely the selfish desire to take from those who have and who encourage the resentment and harsh feeling of class against class, by failing to dwell on the whole picture of human society, rather than on a single part of it.

"They in their attitude furnish the argument for the Haywoods and the Tannenbaums. Let us be glad that their number is not increasing; let us be thankful that they are receiving no encouragement from the present religious and educational influences of our colleges.

"The things we must fight hardest in college life and in the religion and education of students are indifference and cynicism," said Mr. Taft, adding that it was because of the "cynical satisfaction of those who don't care" that arguments for the Haywoods and Tannenbaums were furnished.

"Give me misdirected fervor, wild theories lacking in sanity, extreme error, if only the sincere spirit of religious and social service is alive and militant," he said "because the hard experience of practical results will temper this into useful activity later on. But nothing can overcome the smug contentment and cynical satisfaction of those who don't care and whose selfish lives dry up the springs of the spirit of human brotherhood and kill the gratitude for the blessings of God.

"Now I would be very much disappointed if anything I have said should be interpreted to mean that I am not in favor of real social reform, and am not very hopeful that much is to be done in this direction. It is most encouraging to note the earnest investigation of the suffering in society, the study of problems of sociology, the systematic effort to promote the health and the comfort of the congested population. Speed the success of all such work.

"The new social order," said Mr. Taft, "if it is to be a permanent condition, making for real advance in human progress and happiness, must conform to natural economic law and be consistent with the possibilities and the frailties of human nature and their practical betterment."

Other speakers were President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, New York. Rabbi Wise said that in the forces of currupt government there had been found within the last generation almost as many recruits from the colleges as arrayed themselves under the banner of good government.

DISAGREE OVER TANNENBAUM.

I. W. W. Sympathizers Interrupt Speaker at Church of the Ascension.

Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, gave an address on the "Unemployed" last night in the Church of the Ascension. There was a discussion afterward in the assembly hall adjoining the church. Many I. W. W. sympathizers were among the 500 persons who went to the hall to listen to the discussion. A. T. Eagan of 7 Fifth Avenue condemned the action of Tannenbaum and his followers, saying Tannenbaum did not go to St. Alphonsus's Church last week for food and shelter, but to incite a riot. The speaker was interrupted by those who seemed to approve of Tannenbaum's methods. One man, at the request of the Chairman, C. E. Gudebrod, left the hall, and was followed by three others.

Dr. Andrews said that there was very little trustworthy information as to the number of the unemployed in this country. He thought that Governmental bureaus should obtain accurate information regarding the unemployed, and through exchanges bring the man and the job together. He advocated the strict supervision of private employment agencies.

The employer, Dr. Andrews said, should do something to regulate his business and make work steady, instead of having the seasonal fluctuations, which cause numbers of workers to be idle part of the year.

"Did the unemployed have a right to ask churches for relief? and was Tannenbaum's arrest justifiable?" Dr. Andrews was asked by a man in the audience.

RUINED BY POLISH REVOLT.

Baron de Rosenwerth, Who Led It, Lost Riches and Became a Laborer.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

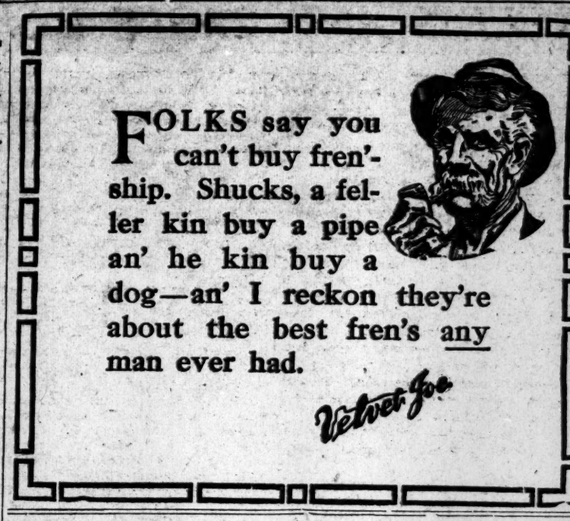
GENEVA, March 8.—Baron Ruzycki de Rosenwerth, a member of one of the wealthiest and most aristocratic families in Poland, has just died at Baden, Switzerland, at the age of 77.

In 1863 the Baron was the leader of a Polish revolution against the Czar, and on its failure escaped penniless to Switzerland. His fortune and large properties in Poland were confiscated, and from being a millionaire he was forced to become a common workman in a factory at Neuhausen. He was afterward appointed caretaker of the Polish National Museum at Rapperswil, near Zurich, a post which he retained until his death.

It is related that a wealthy Chicago widow once proposed marriage to him, wishing to buy his name for a good sum, but the Baron refused, stating that he wished for little and that he and his troubles might be buried in the same grave.

Earle and Companion Go to Biois.

ROMORANTIN, France, March 8.—Ferdinand Pinney Earle, the American artist, and Miss Charlotte Herman, who were found guilty yesterday of having kidnapped Earle's son Harold from a boarding school near Paris, left here to-day for Biois, twenty-five miles northwest of this city.


FOLKS say you can't buy fren'-ship. Shucks, a feller kin buy a pipe an' he kin buy a dog—an' I reckon they're about the best fren's any man ever had.
Velvet Joe

RIVIERA CHARGES COSTLY.

$175 Asked for Luncheon for Eight —Six Sandwiches, $7.25.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, March 9.—The Daily Mail's Monte Carlo correspondent telegraphs that there can be no doubt that the Riviera is feeling the competition of the Swiss Winter resorts, and just now of tours to Egypt, Ceylon, and even India that many English families are making.

In spite of competing attractions, Riviera charges are unchanged. A man well known in the French social world took a party of eight to luncheon at Nice the other day. The bill amounted to $175, including $7 for potatoes. He said to the proprietor:

"It may be all very well to give a foreign visitor such a bill, but I am a Frenchman."

The prorietor bowed and said: "How much would you pay?"

"No more than $100," was the reply, and that was the amount paid.

A Budapest millionaire lunched at a famous restaurant at Monte Carlo where two years ago he lunched every day for ten weeks. He was charged $12 for two portions of caviare, and fled from the Riviera.

A London visitor was asked to pay $7.25 for six sandwiches and 80 cents for a bottle of beer.

At carnival time a woman taking tea at a fashionable hotel at Monte Carlo asked for a saucer, to give her lapdog a drink of milk. She was charged with a jug of water at 48 cents for the dog's drink.

Some notable visitors insist on even less than reasonable prices, and, thanks to their position, get their way. A certain Grand Duke entered a celebrated restaurant, to the accompaniment of profound bows from three maitre d'hotels, and said: "I want a luncheon for $1.25." No one in the restaurant had a better luncheon than the Grand Duke.

WHAT BERLIN GIRLS SEE.

Prosecutor In Art Case Assails Songs, Books, Pictures, Postals.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 8.—When a book dealer was charged in the law courts yesterday with displaying in his window a reproduction of a painting entitled "The Resting Nymph," the Public Prosecutor said that such a work of art resulted in the moral deterioration of young people.

"What is the daily intellectual and artistic bill of fare laid before the Berlin girl when she wakes up in the morning?" he asked. "She hears the strains of 'At Night, at Night' (a song from Jean Gilbert's "The Kinema Queen") echoing from the kitchen. When she scans the morning papers she is confronted by advertisements of things for making herself more attractive physically. As she leaves the house she meets a postman coming up the steps with an invitation to a tango tea, a conspicuous feature of the invitation being a drawing showing a young couple in an unpleasant dance movement. As she goes down the street she passes shop window after shop window filled with books, pictures, and postcards showing unclothed women, and she sees corset shops whose windows are filled with statues."

The arguments of the Public Prosecutor were outweighed by the expert testimony of Herr Lovis Corinth, a distinguished Berlin painter, who said that "The Resting Nymph" was a beautiful work of art.

The court acquitted the book dealer on the ground that the essential thing was whether such works of art offended the sensibilities of normal adults, not young people.

SHIPPING POOL ENDED?

Berlin Paper Accuses Holland-America Line of Sharp Practice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that the prolongation of the North Atlantic or Continental shipping pool has been unexpectedly prevented at the eleventh hour by the action of the Holland-America Line in "robbing" foreign shareholders, who own 51 per cent. of the stock, (the Morgan trust has 25½ per cent. and the German lines 12¾ per cent.,) of their rights.

The action to which the Lokal Anzeiger refers was taken at a general meeting, at which the foreign shareholders were entirely unrepresented and which, according to the paper, was called by notices in obscure newspapers which it was taken for granted the foreigners would not see until the incident was closed.

German shippers say the prolongation of the pool can be considered only provisional.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Radical Defection Left the Government In a Minority.

ROME, March 8.—Premier Giolitti today notified King Victor Emmanuel of the resignation of his Cabinet.

A dispatch from Rome on March 2 said that a Cabinet crisis was expected after the Government had obtained a vote approving the appropriation bill for the new colony of Libya, North Africa. Premier Giolitti, it was stated, considered that the making secure of this colony would be his crowning work, and desired then to retire and leave the reins of Government in the hands of another. The Libyan budget was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on March 4 by a vote of 361 to 88.

Last Saturday the Radicals in the Italian Parliament, who previously had voted with the majority, decided to join the Opposition, which left the Government party in the minority in the Chamber.

Huerta Will Not Take the Field.

LONDON, March 8.—John W. De Kay, former President of the Mexican National Packing Company, to-day received a cablegram from President Huerta denying the report that Huerta would take personal command of the troops against the insurgents.

ARCTIC HOLIDAY DE LUXE.

Syndicate Invites Passengers at $1,000 Each for Baffin Gold Search.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 8.—If the newly formed Exploration Syndicate raises the necessary funds, its proposed expedition to Baffin Island, in the arctic, in search of gold, under the leadership of Capt. Munn, will be carried out on a comparatively luxurious scale. The syndicate's prospectus invites passengers at £200 (about $1,000) a head for a four months' voyage. Sport will be included, and each passenger will be allowed one polar bear, one seal, one walrus, two musk oxen, one wolf, and two white foxes, which he himself must shoot.

The ship will be fitted with electric light. Passengers will be provided with separate sleeping cabins and bathrooms with hot and cold water. A well-found library will be carried also a piano and gramophone. Meals will be "as good as the circumstances of the voyage will permit." At any rate, wines, spirits, and cigars of the best quality will be available.

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Natural Flax Color linen, suitable for motor travel..... 25c to 75c per yd.
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Medium or **Heavy** weight white linen, smooth or crash weaves, 36 to 90 in. 50c to $3.00 " "

Dress Cottons

Plain and **Fancy** Voiles, 27 to 44 in. wide. 50c to $1.25 per yd.
English Crepes, 27 to 36 inches wide... 50c to 75c " "
French Pique, Plain stripes or fancy designs, 30 and 36 inches wide..... 75c to $1.75 " "

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Men's Pure Silk Shirts regularly $6.50, $6 and $5 at $3.85

¶ Most men prefer silk shirts, but balk at paying silk prices. And yet it is absolutely necessary to charge $5, $6 and $6.50 for shirts like these. The quality of the silks and the workmanship which perforce is put into shirts of this grade make it impossible for the most dependable shops to sell them for less.

Today, however, we offer a limited number of these superb shirts at $3.85.

¶ The materials are heavy tub silks, in the newest of Spring designs and colorings, including those rich Russian cords which are the aristocrats of shirtings, and the finest crepe materials ever tailored into a shirt. Beautifully made and finished—as exquisite in the tailoring as the fabric—they are shirts which do credit to a man's taste without impairing his credit.

The last of our $3.50 $4 & $4.50 Sweater Coats today $1.50

Heavy weight Shaker knit sweaters, ruff or V neck, in maroon and Oxford; and fine Cardigan stitch sweaters in various plain colors, with Byron collar.

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LONDON POLICE JAIL SYLVIA PANKHURST

She Achieves Her Sixth Arrest at a Trafalgar Square Demonstration.

ZELIE EMERSON IN CUSTODY

May Be Deported as an Undesirable Alien—Mrs. Pankhurst Determined to See the King.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 8.—Sylvia Pankhurst, who for some time past has successfully eluded the police, who have been trying to recapture her under the "Cat and Mouse act," was rearrested in the Strand to-day, on her way to a demonstration in Trafalgar Square.

She was seen by some Scotland Yard officers, who were on the lookout for her, as she boarded an omnibus in the City. They immediately followed her in another omnibus. She alighted between Craven Street and Villiers Street, apparently with the intention of making her way on foot to Trafalgar Square, and was immediately seized and driven in a taxicab to Holloway Jail.

The demonstration in Trafalgar Square led to disorderly scenes and conflicts between the women and the police. Taking part in the demonstration was the East London Federation of Suffragettes, a new organization founded by Sylvia Pankhurst.

In a pouring rain the meagre procession marched from Bow Street to the Square. Heavily veiled, Miss Pankhurst joined the procession at Aldgate Pump, but after walking a little way she entered an omnibus.

Heated protests were made against her arrest by the speakers in the Square, and a suffragette, waving a flag, led the crowd toward Whitehall. The police barred the way, and they turned down Northumberland Avenue. Near Whitehall there was a good deal of scuffling, and in the collisions between the mob and the police the flag bearer and others were arrested, among them three men.

This is the sixth time that Sylvia Pankhurst has been arrested.

Zelie Emerson Arrested Again.

LONDON, March 8.—Among those taken into custody in the suffragette disturbance in Trafalgar Square to-day was Miss Zelie Emerson of Jackson, Mich. Miss Emerson has been arrested several times for participation in suffragette demonstrations, and recently there were rumors in circulation that steps were being taken by the British Government to expel her from the country as an undesirable alien. Replying on Feb. 26 to a question put in the House of Commons as to whether this report was true, Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, said that no such steps were being taken. He added: "If Miss Emerson again commits an offense bringing her within the provisions of the Aliens Act the question of applying to the court for a recommendation for her expulsion will be considered."

Having received a denial of her request for an audience with King George, at which it was proposed that a deputation from the Women's Social and Political Union should lay before him the women's claim for the vote and their complaint of "the mediaeval and barbarous methods of torture whereby your Majesty's Ministers are seeking to repress the women's revolt against their deprivation of citizens' rights," Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst has addressed another letter to the monarch. In this letter she declares her intention to lead a delegation to Buckingham Palace to see the King.

In reply to Mrs. Pankhurst's first letter to King George, requesting an audience, the Home Office wrote her as follows:

"The Secretary of State has laid your petition before the King, but he reports that he has not been able to advise his Majesty to comply with the prayer contained in it."

Again Demands a Royal Audience.

In her last letter to the King, Mrs. Pankhurst said:

"We utterly deny the constitutional right of Ministers who have not been elected by women and are not responsible to them to stand between ourselves and the throne to prevent us having an audience of your Majesty. I have the honor, therefore, respectfully to inform you that in pursuance of our undoubted constitutional right to petition the Sovereign in person, I and other representatives of the Women's Social and Political Union will present ourselves at Buckingham Palace for the purpose of claiming an audience."

Women threw circulars and attempted to speak in two theatres filled with fashionable audiences last night, but ushers dragged them out. The militant suffragettes who for several days past have been sitting on the doorstep of Sir Edward Carson's home, awaiting an interview with the Ulster leader, continued their vigil to-day.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

ROME, March 8.—Pope Pius to-day received in private audience the Right Rev. Edmund Michael Dunne, Bishop of Peoria, Ill., with whom he conversed at some length. Bishop Dunne said after the interview that the Pontiff was in normal health.

EKATERINOSLAV, Russia, March 8.—Twenty-four men were killed in an explosion of gas in a coal mine here to-day. The explosion was caused by a miner opening his safety lamp in a gas-filled chamber to light a cigarette.

NO OFFER YET MADE TO MR. MORGENTHAU

Ambassador Cables The Times from Turkey Regarding Federal Reserve Board Membership.

SELECTIONS MUST WAIT

President Cannot Decide Upon Appointments Until After Reserve Bank Districts Are Delimited.

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 8.—The position [on the Federal Reserve Board] has not been offered.

MORGENTHAU.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Reports that Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, had been chosen as a member of the Federal Reserve Board brought out the statement to-day that President Wilson had not made any selections of members of that board or of any of the Government representatives on the Boards of Directors of the regional reserve banks. According to persons close to the President, he has not given any consideration to names of those who have been suggested to him for the Federal Reserve Board.

The President himself has declared that he would not take up the matter of making selections until after the Organization Committee of the new system had divided the country into reserve districts. Under the currency law no two members of the Federal Reserve Board can be appointed from the same district. For this reason the President is not in a position to make his selections until after the districts have been designated.

It is taken for granted here that one of the reserve banks will be located in New York City. On that account reports have been current in Washington that the President was giving consideration to the selection of some New York man for the board. It was declared to-night, however, by one of the President's advisers, that this was not the fact. He took occasion to say that while the name of Mr. Morgenthau had been brought to the President's attention for membership on the board, the statement that no selections had been made applied to Mr. Morgenthau as it did to everybody else who had been mentioned.

The prevailing opinion here is that Mr. Morgenthau stands a very good chance of being appointed to one of the coveted positions. He is highly regarded by President Wilson, who has shown on several occasions that he was anxious to give some evidence of his appreciation of Mr. Morgenthau's efforts in the financial management of Mr. Wilson's campaign for the Presidency in 1912. Mr. Morgenthau accepted the post as Ambassador to Turkey with great reluctance, and only after the President's persuasive powers had been brought to bear on him.

Men close to the Administration said to-night that they knew that Mr. Morgenthau would be much gratified if he should be appointed a member of the Federal Reserve Board. According to the gossip in political circles, Mr. Morgenthau went to Turkey with a desire to remain there for a comparatively brief period. At the time of his appointment to this diplomatic position it was stated in a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES that, if opportunity should present, Mr. Morgenthau might be invited by President Wilson to enter his Cabinet, as the President regarded him as measuring up in every way to the requirements of a Cabinet position.

The report that Mr. Morgenthau would be appointed to the Federal Reserve Board has obtained credence in certain quarters here from the fact that Ira Nelson Morris of Chicago would like to be Ambassador to Turkey. Mr. Morris's claims for diplomatic preference are being pressed vigorously by Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, and, while Senator Lewis has not mentioned Constantinople as the only mission which Mr. Morris would like to fill, there is no doubt that he and others who are behind Mr. Morris's candidacy are inclined to believe that Mr. Morgenthau will not remain in the diplomatic service for any great length of time.

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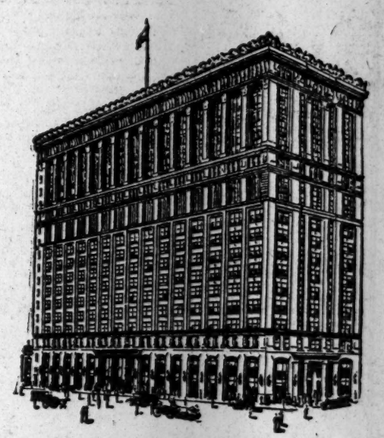

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FRANK CLEARS UP VITAL POINTS IN HIS CASE

Continued from Page 1.

ander, who has made a special study of the murder notes in Frank's interest, said:

"How can one explain this old, grimy duplicate pad being in Frank's office? It is preposterous to think that it was, through the simplest explanation and the one which seems correct from every logical viewpoint, in Becker's office either at the time the cleaning was done there or at some previous time, and taken to the basement along with many other used pads.

"Here it was found by the negro and used by him to write the note through which he hoped to throw the blame on another negro entirely dissimilar in appearance from himself."

Order No. 1,018 was for "1 PC 1¼x 2¼x18 inch steel." A close inspection of the first note written by Conley shows on the first line the remains of "el" from the last word, as though the negro had endeavored to erase all on the pad before he started to write the note. Further down is Becker's signature much clearer.

Eppes Makes Another Denial.

George Eppes, the newsboy, who was one of the important witnesses for the State in the trial of Frank, made a statement at Milledgeville in which he repudiated the statement he recently made before Stiles Hopkins of Atlanta and Court Clerk J. C. Cooper of Milledgeville, branding his trial testimony as false, and as being made under coercion by Detective John Black.

His new statement, in which he reasserts the truth of his trial testimony was made before half a dozen leading citizens of Milledgeville. Eppes is in the State Reformatory.

The affidavit now in possession of Frank's counsel was written in Birmingham and sworn to in Milledgeville before Stiles Hopkins and Clerk Cooper of the Superior Court. In his new statement the boy said he had been told that if he did not make an affidavit repudiating his trial testimony he would be sent to Birmingham and placed in jail.

Eppes alleges he was taken to Birmingham by a man named Jim Terry. When they reached Birmingham, young Eppes said, he was arrested by a detective, who said he was wanted on a charge of perjury and stealing $10. He says he was hurried to a hotel and locked in a room and another detective was summoned. Eppes says he was threatened and told that if he didn't make an affidavit repudiating his trial testimony he would be placed in jail. The boy says he made the statement as Terry directed, and that it was taken down by a stenographer.

FRANK'S DETAILED ANSWERS.

Prisoner Clears Up Some Vital Points in His Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 8.—Probably the most interesting statement yet issued by Leo M. Frank in connection with the murder for which he has been sentenced to hang was one that he gave to The Constitution in the form of a series of answers to questions which were propounded to him.

These questions were prepared by a representative of the press who visited Frank recently.

"Ask me any questions you wish," said Frank. Accordingly a list of questions was written comprising the most salient points the prosecution had brought out against him, and to each of these Frank wrote an answer.

The questions and answers follow:

Question 1—Why did you let Newt Lee off that afternoon, the first time he was ever off, as Lee testified?

Answer—Lee had been employed at the factory for but two weeks. Almost any experience, therefore, he would have had at the factory would be for the "first time." I had on Friday, April 25, received and accepted an invitation from my brother-in-law, Mr. Ursenbach, to go to the ball game on Saturday afternoon. Accordingly, on Friday night I had directed Lee to report early on Saturday, because I thought I would be absent from the factory Saturday afternoon at the ball game. But on account of the bad weather and the accumulation of work I called off this engagement at about 1:25 P. M. Saturday, when I was home to lunch. Lee, however, reported early, as directed, but as I had changed my plans and was to remain at the factory, there was no need for Lee to remain there unless he so desired. I didn't insist on his leaving. I told him he could go if he chose, and he availed himself of this permission. It was a matter of perfect indifference on my part whether he stayed or went, but I did insist on h's returning not later than 6 o'clock to the factory.

Doors Barred Sound.

Question 2.—The last thing known about Mary Phagan's movements being her visit to your office, and the body being found in the basement of the factory in the same building as your office, what is your explanation of how she could have been murdered without your knowing anything about it? Answer.—Mary Phagan may have been attacked as she went down at the foot of the steps, in such a way that she was unable to make any outcry at all. In fact, that is my theory. On the other hand, if she did make an outcry, there were many things that would have prevented my hearing it. The head of the stairway reading from the second to the street floor was about seventy feet from where I was sitting at my desk. Half way down the stairway was a pair of heavy doors which were kept closed. There was a thick flooring, plastered underneath, between me and the floor below. Also the elevator stood at the level of the second floor. Then the two windows in my outer office were open, allowing the noise from the street to come in. Moreover, I was immersed in my work, and of course was not anticipating anything out of the ordinary. Please note that Lemmie Quinn was in my office talking to me within three to five minutes after Mary Phagan left my office after receiving her pay envelope from me.

Ridicules the Notes.

Question 3.—You say the wording of the notes is plainly that of a negro. Isn't it possible that the negro could have written only the substance in his own way of the notes dictated by you? Answer.—The very idea of writing notes and putting them by the dead body to divert suspicion is even more characteristic of a drunken, ignorant negro than the language itself. Emphatically no. The whole dictation theory is silly. In the first place, no intelligent white man would do such a thing either by writing himself or having another write for him. He knows that handwriting is a sure clue. It is inconceivable that any white man could have dictated those notes, and it is equally as unbelievable that he could be so foolish as to leave them on the body. In the second place, please remember that it was I and none other who gave the detectives the information by which they were able to disprove Conley's assertion that he could not write. It was I who, as soon as I heard that Conley was denying that he could write, gave the information where they could find a contract signed by him for the purchase of a watch on the installment plan. The detectives followed this clue, secured the contract, and forced Conley to admit that he could write.

Answers Helen Ferguson.

Question 4. Evidence was offered to show that on previous occasions you had given Mary Phagan's pay to Helen Ferguson when the latter called for it. Is it true that you told Helen Ferguson on the day preceding the tragedy that Mary Phagan would come for her pay the following day? Answer—I told Helen Ferguson no such thing. She did not testify that I so told her. Even the State has never contended that she so testified. There is no basis for such an idea. Helen Ferguson never got even her own pay, much less that of another, from me. I was not the paymaster. Such evidence was presented at the trial to show that I was. In fact, Helen Ferguson herself testified that previous to Friday, April 25, she never asked for or received an envelope from me. She said April 25 was the first time, and she is mistaken about this. Please note that the two girls who worked in her department with her testified at the trial that they were with Miss Ferguson when she drew her money from Mr. Schiff, and that in their company she left the factory immediately and started for home. There was no mention of asking Schiff, who was paying off or who was at the cashier's window, for another person's envelope. The two girls who so testified were Miss Hicks and Miss Kennedy. Schiff, who actually paid off Helen Ferguson, swore to this fact at the trial.

Says Gantt Lied.

Question 5—You said you did not know Mary Phagan. Gantt says you had talked to him about her. How do you explain that? Answer—What Gantt said was an unqualified falsehood. I never knew that Gantt knew Mary Phagan intimately until Halloway told me after the murder on Monday, April 28, 1913, when I went to the factory in the afternoon at about 3 o'clock.

Question 6—You said you examined the alleged blood spots on the second floor on Monday following the murder. Evidence was offered to show that the blood spots had been chipped up before you could have come to the factory. How do you explain this? Was any one with you when you examined these alleged blood spots? Answer—Messrs. Schiff, Steiker, Zigancke, Quinn, Darley, Campbell, and Halloway were with me when I examined the alleged "blood spots." The police had taken up only a few chips from the spot, and left the remainder of the spot, which I examined. They didn't take away the whole spot nor did they take up the floor.

Call for a Detective.

Question 7—Wouldn't it have been the natural thing to telephone Montag about getting a detective instead of Schiff? Why did you telephone Schiff and not Montag? Answer—When I first 'phoned Mr. Schiff, it was Mr. Montag's luncheon hour, and I couldn't get Mr. Montag on the phone. Mr. Schiff was at the factory office, and so when Mr. Montag gave his permission to Mr. Schiff to hire detectives, he could more readily arrange an interview and receive detectives than I, who was at my residence. Mr. Schiff was my assistant, and naturally I had him do this work for me. I don't see the materiality of this question. The material point is that as soon as I could I had a detective employed and put upon the case to ferret out the crime.

Question 8—Is it true that at the Coroner's inquest you gave one time for the arrival of Mary Phagan at your office and at the trial you gave another time? If true, how do you explain this conflicting testimony? Answer—This is not true. At the Coroner's inquest I said: "She got there, of course, it is pretty hard to give the exact time, but I venture to say it was as near as possible, between 12:10 and 12.15." At the trial I said: "Miss Hattie Hall finished the work and started to leave when the 12 o'clock whistle blew. She left the office and returned, it looked to me, almost immediately, calling into my office that she had forgotten something, and then she left for good. To the best of my knowledge it must have been from 10 to 15 minutes after Miss Hattie Hall left my office when this little girl, whom I afterward found to be Mary Phagan, entered my office and asked for her pay envelope." Let me call attention to the fact that I have said that if I had been guilty, nothing on earth would have induced me to have revealed the fact that I had seen and talked with Mary Phagan in my office a few seconds before the prosecution claims I killed her. Would the man who killed Mary Phagan have freely and voluntarily stated that he saw her and talked with her just a few moments before she was supposed to have been killed? Would not every instinct of self-preservation have caused him to conceal the fact that he had seen her at all? Why, if he were guilty, should he disclose the fact that he had seen her, especially when no one had seen him talking with her, and it could not be proved that he had seen her? If I had a guilty conscience would I have freely and voluntarily stated, as I did, that I had seen and talked with Mary Phagan? And if I did not hesitate to declare that I had seen and talked with Mary Phagan, (which was the big, important fact,) what object could I have had in misstating the time that I saw her? I stated simply the truth, and the whole truth. I gave the time to the best of my recollection.

Not Out at 12:05 O'clock.

Question 9—Did you not at one time say you were not out of your office at 12:05 o'clock? Did not Monteen Stover say she was there at that time and you were not in? Did you not then change your statement? If so, what is your explanation? Answer—I said I was not out of my office at 12:05. I always contended that, and I still assert it. I never changed. I may have stepped to the toilet for a minute or two, but one couldn't remember such an occurrence. I am not fully satisfied as to the accuracy of Miss Stover's testimony. She is but a child, and may not be accurate. Let me say, as I did in answer to the preceding question, that I always stated freely and voluntarily that I saw and talked with Mary Phagan in my office. I gave her her pay envelope. She asked me if the metal had come, and when I told her no, she departed. I did not see her alive again. Now, if I had anything to conceal about the meeting between Mary Phagan and myself, if I had been the guilty man, would I not have denied from the first that I had ever seen her at all? Would I ever have come forward freely and voluntarily and stated that I had seen and talked with her? Would I not have tried to conceal that fact? Let me say that if some other man were accused of a murder, and he were to come forward voluntarily and state, without any compulsion, that he had seen and talked with the dead person just a few moments before the killing was supposed to have occurred, I would say that the man had a clear conscience and was not guilty. For, if he had been guilty, common sense would have made him hide and conceal the fact of seeing the dead person just before the killing.

Question 10—At first you said the time clock slip punched by Newt Lee was correct, did you not? Later, you said there were discrepancies. Is this not true? If not true, how do you explain the contradiction? Answer—At first I said the slip was all right, as no successive numbers were skipped. Mr. N. V. Darley looked at the slip also, and corroborated this. Later, when I studied carefully the time at which the punches occurred, I noted three lapses of one hour instead of a half hour, as they should have been. The whole matter of Lee's punching the time clock, while a physical fact, is immaterial. When I took out of the clock the time slip that Lee punched I wrote on it, "Taken out at 8:26 A. M.," to identify it. Several of those above me at the time saw me write on the slip. This was a complete identification of this slip. Mr. Dorsey admitted, in open court, that he rubbed it out. He says he thought a detective wrote those words on it to identify it.

Question 11—Did you not tell Mrs. White to hurry from the factory, that you were in haste to leave? Did you not, when she had gone, resume your seat and begin work? Answer—If so, how do you explain what you said to Mrs. White! Answer—I did not tell Mrs. White to hurry from the factory. I told her that if she did not wish to be locked in with the two boys at work on the fourth floor she would have to leave then, as I was going home to lunch, and was going to lock up the factory. I did not mention haste. As I followed her down the stairs at an interval of less than a minute I could not have been writing as she passed, and was not writing. I may have been placing papers together preparatory to leaving, but I had nothing to write. The record of the case bears me out in this.

When He Faced Conley.

Question 12—Why did you refuse to see Jim Conley before the trial when he offered to face you? Answer—Conley came to my cell surrounded by detectives, who had put themselves on record as being antagonistic to me. They were not hunting the truth; they were trying to fasten the crime on me. No matter what I would have done, if I consented to the interview they would have used it against me. At the trial the negro never looked at me once, though my eyes were glued on him the whole time.

Question 13—When you made your statement before the police didn't you fail to mention the visit of Lemmie Quinn? If so, why? Answer—To the police I did fail to mention Lemmie Quinn's visit, as it slipped my mind, though it was a circumstance favorable to me. But his statement and my own, that he called and saw me in my office that day, has never been questioned. As soon as Quinn mentioned to me the fact of his visit to me the day of the murder it refreshed my memory, and I at once remembered it.

Question 14—Did you ask him not to say anything about his visit until you had consulted your lawyers? If so, why? Answer—No, I told him to tell the truth. Not knowing exactly what the police were claiming, (at that time,) and not being a lawyer, I did not know what value Quinn's visit could have as evidence, and I told Quinn I would report the fact to my lawyers.

Ignored Character Witnesses.

Question 15—When your character was put in issue, why did you not insist upon your attorneys gross-questioning the witnesses who testified against your character? Answer—My experience with Dalton, the first character witness against me, had given me and my attorneys fair warning of what to expect from the so-called character witnesses. Here was a man upon whom I had never laid my eyes before he took his seat in the witness chair, and of whom I had never heard, and yet he swore solemnly to acts and doings with me that were utterly and absolutely untrue and without the slightest foundation. Was this fair warning to me and my attorneys of what we might expect from the other so-called character witnesses? There was nothing that they could truthfully testify against my character, but I had duly warned that I could not rely on their speaking the truth. My lawyers decided that if they cross-examined those character witnesses, it would allow these hostile people to tell all they heard about me in the way of vile slander, not what they knew. They felt that these witnesses had been loaded with slanders about me just for the purpose of telling them on cross-examination. They did not want to give them the chance to repeat malicious tales against me which they had no opportunity to investigate or answer.

Question of Persecution.

Question 16. If a girl were never seen alive after she had been known to visit a certain man's office, and if that girl was found the next day in the same building as that office dead, murdered, would you call it persecution for that man to be arrested and vigorously prosecuted? Answer—If the only facts known were what you state, then it would not be surprising that such a man should be arrested, and if subsequent developments indubitably pointed to him as the perpetrator of the crime that he should be vigorously prosecuted. But if after this man's arrest a negro brute is discovered, who admits a knowledge of the crime, who admits writing the very notes found by the body, though at first steadfastly denying he could write at all, and who, after repeated visits and promptings from the detectives and the Solicitor, finally invents a preposterous and unbelievable tale, putting the crime on the man arrested in order to save his own neck, then I would say that the further prosecution of this man is persecution, indeed.

Question 17. Would you call it prejudice for that man to be suspected? Answer—Not prior to the time that another was shown to have had the opportunity to commit the crime.

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If the restaurant you lunch at furnishes frills, the cost of them is in your check. You'll get value received at **Exchange Buffet Restaurants.**

Just good, fresh, wholesome, appetizing food, well cooked and **served promptly** by neat waiters in clean rooms.

You'll find a long list of savory dishes, every article ready to be served. Half a minute will put it before you. No waiting half your lunch time for your order.

Special To-day
Veal Cutlet, Vegetables and French-fried Potatoes, **25c.**

The first Exchange Buffet Restaurant was opened almost 30 years ago opposite the old Stock Exchange Building. It made an instant hit with Wall Street men.

Others, in other business centres, met with the same success.

There is probably an Exchange Buffet Restaurant right in your neighborhood. Try it to-day.

Supper also served at the Hudson Terminal Building, on the Concourse, and at Broadway, S. E. corner 33d Street.

Good cigars; no liquors.

EXCHANGE BUFFET E.B 1885 RESTAURANT

Exchange Buffet Restaurants

Financial and Insurance District
22 New Street
37 Broad Street
74 Broad Street
36 Beaver Street (cor. Broad)
90 Beaver Street (cor. Pearl)
69 Pine Street
45 John Street
Hudson Terminal District
Hudson Terminal Bldg., on the Concourse
55 Dey Street
95 Liberty Street
Post Office District
11 Murray Street
New York Life and Old Dry Goods District
354 Broadway
78 Walker Street
625 Broadway
740 Broadway (cor. Astor Place)
Madison Square and Fourth Avenue District
222 Fourth Av. (18th St.)
928 Broadway
26th Street (Broadway to 5th Av.)
Herald Square District
B'way. (S. E. cor. 33d St.)
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"A Restaurant for Business Men"

Just Published

A BISHOP AMONG HIS FLOCK

By Bishop Ethelbert Talbot

Author of "My People of the Plains."

Particularly adapted for Lenten reading is this book in which the Bishop of Bethlehem, Pa., addresses all those interested in the responsibilities and great possibilities of the Church. He dwells upon the relation of religion to business, the duties of the Church and its members to social service and to missions. Certain chapters are devoted to the history of the Episcopal Church, the claims of the ministry as a vocation, the Church and Christian unity, etc.

$1.00 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS

OUT TO-DAY

Men who are interested in the larger affairs of business and finance will find many instructive articles in THE ANNALIST for this week. These include "The Efficiency of the Sherman Act," "The Moral in Rock Island," "A Graded Inheritance Tax," "What Is Commercial Paper?" "Are American People Thrifty?" and "Sketch of Lewis W. Hill." THE ANNALIST is published every Monday and is recognized as the leading weekly journal of finance, commerce, and economics. Subscription rate $4 per year. Single copies 10 cents. All newsdealers.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York.

STERLING

THE GORHAM COMPANY

Silversmiths

Chests of Table Silver

"Most painters have painted themselves," some one has said.

The Gorham Co. is reflected in the Solidity and Beauty of its wonderful chests of table silver.

Each one is filled with selected pieces of Gorham silver. Even the beautiful oaken and mahogany chests themselves are made by Gorham craftsmen from selected woods. Every item, from the soft lining of the chests to the metal handles of the drawers, reflects Gorham Quality and Workmanship.

Gorham experts have designed and furnished chests in size and contents to fit every need. They begin with the smallest, with only 24 pieces of silver, and run the whole gamut of size up to the chest of 801 pieces, with every conceivable combination, prices as follows:

24 Pieces	..	$40.00	and up
27 "	..	52.00	" "
30 "	..	60.00	" "
39 "	..	70.00	" "
42 "	..	77.00	" "
48 "	..	87.00	" "
73 "	..	128.00	" "
126 "	..	192.00	" "
137 "	..	290.00	" "
167 "	..	310.00	" "
169 "	..	440.00	" "
225 "	..	660.00	" "
303 "	..	788.00	" "
511 "	..	1065.00	" "
529 "	..	1150.00	" "
801 "	..	2730.00	" "

Gorham's might very well let its reputation rest upon these chests of table silver, if it were necessary for so great a concern to be judged by any single product. Not only do they embody the Quality and Character of all goods which bear the Gorham stamp, but they possess dignity and distinction as well.

GORHAM

Fifth Avenue

Maiden Lane

A. N. BRADY MEDALS FOR SAFETY WORK

Museum to Award Them Annually to Electric Railway Making Best Record.

MEMORIAL FROM HIS SON

Bronze Medal to Employe Who Does Most to Promote Accident Prevention and Hygiene.

Three medals, of gold, silver, and bronze, to be known as the Anthony N. Brady Memorial Medals, will be awarded for the first time this year by the American Museum of Safety for the best work done during the year by an electric street railway in America in accident prevention and industrial hygiene. The medals have been donated by Nicholas F. Brady, son of Anthony N. Brady, who succeeded his father as President of the New York Edison Company. They will be awarded at the next annual meeting of the Museum of Safety, and thereafter each year.

The gold medal is to be awarded to the railroad which makes the best record. The silver medal will be given to the department of the railroad winning the gold medal which, in the judgment of the railroad's Directors, has done the most in obtaining the results for the award of the gold medal. The bronze medal will be presented to the employe who individually, in the judgment of the Directors, has done the most to promote safety of life and conditions for good health.

In the race for the employe medals a precedent has just been set making it possible for any employe, even if he be the most humble laborer, to compete with the highest official of a corporation for the honors. When the E. H. Harriman Memorial Medal, donated by Mrs. Harriman, was awarded in January to the Southern Pacific Railroad by the Museum of Safety, the Board of Directors of that railroad was requested to select the employe most worthy to receive the silver and bronze awards. The men named for those honors and the reasons for selecting them are shown in the following letter:

Mr. Arthur Williams, President American Museum of Safety:

My Dear Mr. Williams: I am informed by your Director, Dr. Tolman, that the museum wishes a recommendation from me naming the member of the operating department of the Southern Pacific Company who has done the most to prevent accidents and to promote industrial hygiene and safety affecting the public and its own personnel during the year ended June 30, 1913. It gives me pleasure to recommend that the replica in silver of the Harriman medal be awarded to William Sproule, President of the Southern Pacific Company, who, in my opinion, has done the most to bring about the conditions that were recognized by you in the award of the gold medal. Mr. Sproule's zeal and enthusiasm has been communicated to his entire staff, and the fruits of their work have been placed before you.

The replica in bronze to be awarded to the employe of the winning road who has been most conspicuous in the promotion of safety by suggestions and otherwise I recommend be awarded to William Schwab, conductor on the Sacramento Division of the Southern Pacific Company, who, in the opinion of the officers of the road, has made the best showing in the matter of practical suggestions and general interest manifested in the safety campaign. He was active before the movement in its present shape was started, has proved an active committeeman, and his work and interest has continued unabated after his retirement from the committee. Yours very truly,

JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT,
Chairman Board of Directors.

The Anthony N. Brady gold medal is the sixth to be awarded annually by the American Museum of Safety for progress in safety. For five years the Museum of Safety has awarded the Scientific American Medal for services for conserving human life and limb in the process of productive industry or other vocations.

The Travelers' Insurance Medal, presented for the last four years, goes to the American employer, individual or corporation, achieving most for the safety of employes.

The Louis Livingston Seaman Medal will be awarded for the fourth time this year for the greatest achievement in the promotion of hygiene and sanitation and the prevention of occupational disease.

The Rathnau Gold Medal, donated by the Allgemeine Elektricitaets Gesellschaft of Berlin, one of the very few instances where the bestowal of a high European honor is made through an American institution, has already been twice awarded for the best device or process in the electrical industry safeguarding industrial life and health.

The E. H. Harriman Memorial Medals, awarded for the first time in 1913, were donated by Mrs. E. H. Harriman "to stimulate a direct effort for the conservation of human life," and therefore "to be awarded annually to the American steam railroad making the best record in accident prevention and industrial hygiene affecting the public and its own personnel."

Speaking of the medals donated by Nicholas F. Brady an official of the American Museum of Safety said recently:

"Evidences are daily coming to the museum of an awakening interest on the part of great industrialists to introduce measures of safety for the protection not alone of their own workers but also of the public. Their inquiry is, 'What can we do to make our industry safer to work in and our community a safer place to live in?'

"The Anthony N. Brady Memorial Medals, to be awarded annually by the museum to the American electric street railway which does most during the current year for the prevention of accidents to the public and to its employes, is a further indication of this new spirit permeating the world of industry. The effect of these awards cannot fail to awaken interest of those roads which have not yet realized their obligations to the community, and will stimulate others to increased effort in the conservation of human life. All this will mean a more favorable public opinion."

TO LICENSE MIDWIVES.

State Public Health Council Asked to Examine Them.

The Committee for the Prevention of Blindness announced yesterday that it would place before the Public Health Council of the State within the next few days proposals for the regulation, examination, and inspection of midwives. In a report that the committee has prepared for the Council it is stated that hundreds of deaths of babies and mothers and thousands of cases of blindness among the babies are caused annually through the ignorance and carelessness of midwives.

Miss Carolyn C. Van Blarcom, secretary of the committee, has gathered statistics showing that 40 per cent. of all the births in the State are attended by midwives, and that 10 per cent. of the deaths of all children under 1 year occur during the first twenty-four hours after birth. At least one out of every twenty-two of these deaths, according to the figures, results from injuries received at birth. In its report to the Council the committee says:

So far as we are able to learn the United States is the only civilized country in the world in which the life and health and future well-being of mothers and infants are not safeguarded so far as possible by statutory requirement for at least the training and licensing of midwives. In America we safeguard only part of the infant population by requiring that a physician shall be of good character, well educated at the outset, spend from two to four years in study, and pass a State board examination before he is legally qualified to assume the responsibility of attending upon the birth of a child, while a nurse must spend two or three years in hospital training before she is considered competent simply to execute the orders of the physician. But, excepting in a few localities, both of these functions, those of doctor and nurse, may be discharged by any ignorant, untrained woman who chooses to style herself a midwife.

The report also points out that in England, following the adoption of the act for the regulation of midwives, the deaths of children immediately following birth decreased 30 per cent., and the deaths of mothers more than 20 per cent.

PLAN A TREE CAMPAIGN.

College of Forestry Joins Planting Association Here.

The campaign for more and better shade trees in the streets of New York representatives of the Tree Planting Association of New York City, headed by Dr. Stephen Smith, State Commissioner of Charities, and the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, is to be renewed with greater activity when representatives of the Tree Planting Association, the College of Forestry, and the Department of Parks hold a conference to-morrow afternoon at 12:30 o'clock in the Arsenal in Central Park. Plans for the establishment of a Tree Planting Bureau under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks will be considered, and representatives of the College of Forestry, who have made a survey of conditions here under the auspices of the Tree Planting Association, will make their report. Great interest in the campaign has been expressed by the new Park Commissioner and various organizations in the city.

WANT FIFTY NURSES FOR OUTSIDE WORK

City Would Save by Following Up Cases After Patients Leave the Hospitals.

MANY HAVE RELAPSES NOW

And These Cases Help to Overcrowd the Wards in the City Institutions.

Fifty additional nurses are needed in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals to take care of outside cases and to follow up convalescents discharged from the hospitals so that neglect may not make them a burden upon the city again. The cost to the city to provide these nurses would be $45,000 a year, but it is said that much more than enough to pay this would be saved by their work.

At present there are twenty-seven visiting nurses in the city. Of these twenty-three are paid by the city and four by private contributions. This staff of nurses is under the supervision of the Social Service Bureau of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, of which Mrs. William Church Osborn is the Chairman. The members of the Executive Committee associated with her in the work are Dr. John W. Brannan, President of Bellevue; Dr. George O'Hanlon, General Medical Superintendent; Homer Folks, Miss Clara D. Noyes, John G. O'Keefe, Drs. Alexander Lambert, James A. Miller, F. S. Fielder, William K. Draper, William M. Polk, and Sidney Goldstein; Miss Blanche Potter, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, Mrs. Seth Hunt, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Miss Mabel Choate, and Mrs. Alexander Lambert.

The average patient stays in the hospital eleven and a half days, which represents a cost for each patient to the city of $23. With the proposed additional staff of nurses, it is said, the preventive work would do away with many cases that now overcrowd the wards.

In the last year 55,000 patients were admitted to Bellevue, Harlem, Gouverneur and Fordham Hospitals. It is estimated that 600 patients among this number required attention from the social service workers, but were unable to get it because of the limited number of nurses. Except for the tuberculosis and children's medical clinics, no provision whatever is made for visiting nurses in the dispensary at Bellevue, which treats 500 patients daily.

The social service workers attended to 15,500 cases last year, and made in all 26,983 visits to patients after they had left the hospitals. They paid car fares for 3,061 patients and railway fares for 642, obtained employment for 850 persons, assisted 564 to employment, gained admission for 1,770 to convalescent homes, 434 to permanent homes, and 1,412 to fresh air homes.

Miss Mary E. Wadley, head social worker, said yesterday that much of the chronic invalidism which clogs the hospitals and makes public charges of thousands of patients could be avoided by the use of an adequate working staff of nurses.

"Hundreds of patients are dismissed from Bellevue as convalescents only to return to home or to work under conditions that are bound to make them worse, and eventually return them to the hospital as further public charges," she said. "Except for this social service work the city has no system for the after-care of patients, which is the only method for prevention of chronic invalidism."

Wind Blew Out the Gas; Three Dead

Mrs. Harry S. Thatcher of 109 Maple Street, Yonkers, who, with her three children, was overcome by gas in their bedroom on Friday night, died in St. Joseph's Hospital last night. Two of the children, Allen, aged 2 years, and Margaret, aged 6, were dead when found. Frank, 12 years old, still is unconscious in the hospital, but is not expected to live. The fatalities resulted from the wind blowing out a lighted gas jet.

MODIFY NO-SMOKING RULE.

Adamson Willing to Hear Complaints on Doubtful Cases.

Thousands of smokers in this city who have been compelled to forego smoking because technically affected by that section of the labor law, which prohibits smoking in a factory, will receive cheer from a promise by Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson to have the "no-smoking" section inforced with reason and wherever possible without "harshness." This intention is disclosed by Commissioner Adamson in a letter to the Merchants' Association, in answer to a communication from that organization, explaining how many of its members had been deprived of the enjoyment of smoking simply because of the technicality in the law.

In its letter to Commissioner Adamson, the Merchants' Association said it had received many complaints from its members because of "no-smoking" orders issued by the Bureau of Fire Prevention. In one case where smoking was prohibited, the building was used only as a storehouse, with salesrooms and offices, and smoking was forbidden in the latter. The Merchants' Association drew a distinction between "factory" and "factory building," as defined in Section 2 of the labor law, and held that the law did not apply to an entire building in which there was a factory. The association, while favoring all "reasonable precaution against fire," nevertheless believed it was unfortunate that the law should prohibit smoking in an office or salesroom in a building in which no manufacturing was carried on, and where the contents were non-inflammable.

Commissioner Adamson writes:

The law does not prohibit smoking in any part of a factory building other than the factory, unless in the exercise of his discretionary powers the Fire Commissioner orders the prohibition of smoking. In exercising these discretionary powers this department endeavors to be reasonable, and I should be very glad to have the Bureau of Fire Prevention take up with you any particular premises where a prohibition of smoking has been ordered, and where you think this order is a forced construction of the intent of Section 83-c of the Labor law.

Commissioner Adamson says he will endeavor to comply with the law "as fully as possible," and at the same time try to impose as "little hardship as possible" on those who smoke.

MANY KOEHLER WITNESSES.

Trial of Army Officer Likely to Continue Another Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, March 8.—Major B. M. Koehler's trial before the military court will be resumed at Fort Terry to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. If reports from the island are true, the trial is destined to continue for another week, if not longer.

Capt. R. T. Ellis arrived from Fort Slocum, N. Y., to-day, and will be called as a witness by the defense. Capt. Ellis, who has known Major Koehler for years, was in command of the One Hundredth Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Terry, up to three months ago. Capt. Philip H. Worcester who succeeded Capt. Ellis in the command of the One Hundredth Company, and Lieut. Austin G. Frick, also an officer in the same company, were leading witnesses for the prosecution.

Before the trial ends several more commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates, and civilians at Fort Terry and Fort Wright will testify. Several more women also are expected to be called upon to testify.

TETERS A SUICIDE FOR LOVE

Colorado Halfback Despondent Over Childhood Sweetheart's "No."

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, March 8.—Roy Teters, 23 years old, former star athlete and halfback of the University of Colorado football eleven, committed suicide at his home at Fairplay, Col., yesterday, by cutting his throat with a razor. The suicide was discovered by his mother when she went to his bedroom to call her son.

Teters was in love with Miss Charlotte Overholt, daughter of a Fairplay physician, and his suicide is attributed to a disagreement between them recently. The two had been childhood sweethearts. They attended school together in Denver. Teters is said to have proposed frequently to the girl within the last year, each time receiving a negative answer.

TRUSTEES

Large estates nowadays usually have more than one trustee. That is a step in the right direction. Better still—appoint a Trust Company. Trusteeship is our profession; we can serve you better than any number of laymen.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

160 B'way, N.Y. 188 Montague St., Bkn.
1426 St. Nicholas Av., 383 E. 149th St. N.Y.
1354 B'way B'klyn. 367 Fulton St., Jamaica
120 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

Martial & Armand introduce a beautiful frock made of Roman stripes and blue gaberdine, with embroidery on the short coat. The Spring Fashion Number of The New York Times, next Sunday, tells you all about it.—Adv.

What Equitable Efficiency Service means to you

The corps of Efficiency Engineers maintained by The Equitable Building Corporation will, upon request, confer with any prospective tenant on the subject of space, and by thoroughly investigating the nature of the business, safeguard such tenant against leasing more space than is adequate for his needs.

And this feature of Equitable service, is only one of many considerations which make it both profitable to locate in the Equitable and folly to stay out.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building

Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

WALLACE IRWIN
writer and lyricist

"Tuxedo is always welcome. A pleasant smoke, a mental bracer—the ideal tobacco."

HENRY HUTT
famous artist

"A pipeful of Tuxedo puts new life into me. The mildest and purest tobacco grown."

GEORGE E. PHILLIPS
Mayor of Covington, Kentucky

"A good pipe, and Tuxedo to fill it, and I'm satisfied. The tobacco in the little green tin has no rival as far as I am concerned."

You Smoke a "Better" Tobacco —Why Not Smoke The Best?

THE tobacco you now smoke you consider "better tobacco than you ever smoked before." Naturally, you kept trying until you found a "better" one.

But it stands to reason that since there *is* a difference in tobaccos, you may be missing *still greater* pleasure in a *still better* smoke—in the BEST smoke, in fact.

Tuxedo is the best smoke because no better tobacco leaf grows, and no process of treating tobacco leaf equals the original "Tuxedo Process."

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

We know that Tuxedo is made of the BEST tobacco—rich, mellow, perfectly aged Kentucky Burley. None better can be *bought*, because none better is grown.

It is treated by the famous *original* "Tuxedo Process" for removing the sting and bite of the natural vegetable oils.

Tuxedo was born in 1904. Its first imitator appeared two years later. Since then a host of imitations have sprung up.

No *other* tobacco can give the unique pleasure of Tuxedo because no other maker has yet been able to equal the Tuxedo quality.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit the pocket 10c

Convenient pouch, *inner-lined* with moisture-proof paper . . 5c

In Glass Humidors 50c and 90c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

The General says:—

No roofing tests—however scientific—can tell you how long the roof will last. We have made our tests on the roof and know our guarantee is justified. Our guarantee is better than your guessing. Purchase an investment and not a gamble.

A *Certain-teed* Construction Roof

for buildings of the most permanent type appeals to architects, engineers and builders as well as owners.

A *Certain-teed* Construction Roof is a built-up roof and is the modern scientific process of covering—whether a gable roof or a flat roof with poor drainage.

A *Certain-teed* Construction Roof does away with the smoky tarpot, and as no gravel is used, does not collect dust, and the roof is washed clean after every rain. It is a sanitary roof.

Costs more—but worth more. Applied only by responsible roofers.

Certain-teed Roofing

Quality *Cert-ified* Durability *Guaran-teed*

The *Certain-teed* Label secures for you, through your dealer, our guarantee, and the three biggest roofing mills in the world stand sponsor for that guarantee.

There is no true roofing test but the *proof on the roof*. Protect your buildings with *Certain-teed* Roofing and protect your purchase with our guarantee on *Certain-teed*.

Certain-teed Roofing is always sold at a reasonable price—although you *can* buy roofing for less money—however, your saving, at most, is but a few dollars, and is poor economy.

Certain-teed is the best protection for your buildings, and the guarantee label the best protection for you.

General Roofing Manufacturing Company

World's largest manufacturers of roofing and building papers

E. St. Louis, Ill. York, Pa. Marseilles, Ill. New York City Boston Chicago Kansas City Minneapolis San Francisco Seattle London, England Hamburg, Germany

Certain-teed Construction Roofing for Skyscrapers and Factories
Certain-teed Shingles for Bungalows and Residences
Certain-teed Roofing in Rolls for Farm Homes and Buildings

WHY THE QUALITY OF CERTAIN-TEED ROOFING IS HIGHER ALTHOUGH THE COST TO YOU IS LOW.

By George M. Brown, President General Roofing Manufacturing Company.

There is one great big point about **Certain-teed** Roofing that I want to impress as forcibly as I can upon your mind.

It costs you less and gives you more.

When I say it costs you less, I do not mean that you can't buy roofing at a lower price. You can—much lower in some cases. But you cannot figure cost merely by the price you pay. You've got to consider the years of service.

A **Certain-teed** Roof will last 15 years or more. Even if you pay a few dollars less for some other roofing to cover the same area and it dries up and leaks and has to be done over in a year or two or possibly five—it has cost you many times the cost of **Certain-teed** per year.

Certain-teed Roofing is the highest quality possible for skilled men and perfect machines to make of the best raw products obtainable. There is no step in its manufacture in which we do not bear constantly in mind that we are making a roofing which will surely make good under our 15-year guarantee. It must be the finest protection for your building and its contents; it must be so durable that it will effectively resist heat and cold, rain and snow and all other weather conditions.

It must be all of this to justify us in guaranteeing it for fifteen years. It will last longer than that, and it will save you money in every year of its service on your buildings. **Certain-teed** would have to be higher in cost were it not for our manufacturing facilities, our method of distribution, and our enormous volume.

You can buy **Certain-teed** Roofing of your local dealer, whom you know. We market it only through the jobber and retailer—not through mail-order houses. Everybody likes to buy things face to face with the seller.

When you buy of your local dealer there is a personal element in the transaction. There is a personal satisfaction. You know the dealer and he knows you. His word is good with you as your word is with him. You know him well enough to know that when he says a thing is right he will make good.

Our **Certain-teed** label explains our guarantee in detail—15 years for 3-ply, 10 years for 2-ply and 5 years for 1-ply. It protects you, your dealer and us.

Your dealer knows us. He knows we are responsible. He knows **Certain-teed** Roofing and he knows the **Certain-teed** label is an insurance policy on every sale he makes of **Certain-teed** Roofing.

He can tell you why **Certain-teed** Roofing costs you less. He knows of our three great mills and their enormous output of roofing.

It is this vast output produced under conditions of high efficiency and economy of manufacturing and selling cost which enables us to help your dealer sell **Certain-teed** Roofing to you at a lower price than would be possible if our output were small and our methods antiquated.

Stated briefly, the **Certain-teed** label means for you the lowest cost, the highest quality and the best service in roofing. You buy it with your eyes open—with the goods before you, from a dealer you know. And the entire transaction is backed by our fifteen-year guarantee. The manufacturing and selling of **Certain-teed** Roofing, in short, is along lines which are entirely to your advantage.

It is just possible that you yourself may have to convince the dealer that **Certain-teed** is the roofing he must sell you. Do it. You'll be glad you did—and so will he.

Those who "Knock" Coffee have never tried G. Washington's

The disturbing acids and oils found in ordinary coffee are removed by the Washington process of *refining*.

These oils and acids cause the indigestion and wakefulness when you drink ordinary coffee!

Simply grinding coffee does *not* refine it—it must be put through the special Washington process—then you have refined coffee that's delicious and

Perfectly digestible

30c At all food stores Air tight tins 90c

Except in extreme West and South

G. Washington Coffee Sales Co.
79 Wall Street
New York

G. Washington's INSTANT Coffee

In soluble powdered form. Can be made in an instant with boiling water

Made in the cup

"Now you can drink all the coffee you want"

MAYOR URGES ACTION ON HIS POLICE BILLS

Argues for Board of Review, Which He Wants Established by Law.

GRAFTERS ONLY ARE IN PERIL

Gen. Greene's Arguments Are Assailed—Mitchel Says He Feels Sure of Col. Goethals.

Mayor Mitchel last night made public a copy of a letter which he had sent to Senator Thomas H. Cullen, Chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, explaining two amendments which he desires to have made to his pending police bills —popularly known as the Goethals bills —before they are reported out of the committee. Incidentally, he reiterates his belief that, should the measures be adopted, Col. Goethals will head the department.

The first amendment, Mayor Mitchel says, "carries out my promise at the public hearing that a policeman's trial shall continue to be one in which he is confronted with and may cross-examine his accusers, and can present witnesses on his own behalf." The second amendment, he says, "puts into the law a plan which I had already decided to adopt by administrative order, namely, the creation of a board of review, for the purpose of receiving and reporting on applications for retrials."

One member of the board of review, according to the proposed amendment, is to be appointed by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, another is to be a member of the uniformed force designated by the Board of Estimate, and the third is to be appointed by the Mayor. The members of the board may be removed by the power which appoints them. They are to have authority to take testimony, are required to give their conclusions and reasons therefor in writing, and such reports shall be public records.

"The reports of this board," says Mayor Mitchel, "will not only afford a substantial check on any abuse of his discretion by the Police Commissioner or the Mayor, but will afford to the honest members of the police force a greater protection than they now have in court review. All that goes to the court is the record as made in Police Headquarters. If new matter is sought to be included by the policeman in his application for a review, that new matter, as a question of law, is wiped out of the case if the Police Commissioner denies it."

Mayor Mitchel asserts that deception has been practiced under the existing law before an honest man suspected that anything was wrong. The paper records, he added, were all that were admissible in a court review, and proof of perjury or malice was excluded. A board of review, he points out, could accept such proof.

Will Help Honest Policemen.

"Thus every honest man on the police force," the Mayor's letter continues, "will have greater protection than today, but he will not have to share that protection with men who have grown old in graft or in sullen insubordination to the head of the department. Court review does not operate to prevent injustice by unscrupulous Commissioners. All that it does is to bind tight the hands of an honest Commissioner who tries scrupulously to obey the rules of evidence, and it thus protects the grafter, the insubordinate, and the inefficient against removal."

Mayor Mitchel asserts that the testimony in support of his opinion is unanimous, except for Gen. F. V. Greene, who was Police Commissioner under Mayor Low. The Mayor quotes from a letter written by Gen. Greene to THE NEW YORK TIMES and printed on Jan. 28, in which the writer contends that the present law is sufficient, and that it operated satisfactorily. In reply to Gen. Greene Mayor Mitchel says:

"I believe that Gen. Greene was one of our very good Commissioners, but his contentions can be disproved by the record of his own administration. The City Club worked with him steadily during his term of office, and in October, 1903, published a report on the condition of the department. On Page 63 of that report there occurs the following paragraph:

"'The dismissals made by Commissioner Greene have included some of the worst officers in the department. There are still men on the force who have bad reputations, and who are known to have been grafters; but they have managed to cover their past operations so well that it has not been possible to secure legal proof against them.'"

The Mayor then reviews the work of Commissioner Greene, who dismissed high police officials who were known to be unfit to remain in the department. Among those removed were Inspectors Grant and Cross, Capts. Gannon and Stephenson, and Sergt. Shiels. The letter continues:

Gen. Greene's Dismissals Upset.

"It seems unfortunate that Gen. Greene's term of useful activity did not extend long enough for him to see the results of the court review upon his own work. Of the men mentioned for whose dismissal he was given especial credit, all but one were reinstated by the courts, as follows: Inspector Grant, April, 1904; Inspector Cross, November, 1904; Capt. Stephenson, March, 1904; Sergt. Shiels, August, 1904.

"The charge in each case was of a serious nature, namely, the failure to suppress disorderly houses."

Mayor Mitchel then says that Mayor Low, who appointed Gen. Greene, supports the pending bills, as do ex-Police Commissioners Cropsey, McAdoo, and Bingham. He quotes from the statements made by each of these men before the New York Aldermanic Investigating Committee last year about the court review system of reinstatement and also from the testimony given at the same time by ex-Mayor George B. McClellan.

The letter then continues:

"You are reported as having expressed the opinion that Col. Goethals should again say whether or not he will accept the Police Commissionership. Col. Goethals is a man of honor and the terms of his letter of Jan. 14, 1914, are clear and explicit. He states that for several years he has intended to apply for retirement from the army on completion of the canal, that he is entitled to such retirement, and that, when retired, he will accept the Commissionership provided these bills are enacted into law. Col. Goethals may be expected to fulfill all his honorable obligations.

"Those who claim in public to have seen private correspondence casting doubt upon Col. Goethals's intentions should produce this alleged correspondence or withdraw such statements.

"I earnestly urge upon you the favorable report and passage of these bills with the amendments just submitted. The members of the police force who do their duty efficiently will prosper and not suffer under the conditions here la'd down, and for the first time in generations the head of the Police Department will have an opportunity to produce a police administration infinitely more powerful and efficient than any which this city has ever had."

FEARS NO LABOR FAMINE.

Immigration Restriction League Replies to Dr. Eliot's View.

BOSTON, March 8.—In answer to a statement by Dr. Eliot of Harvard, issued by the National Liberal Immigration League, the Immigration Restriction League gives out the following:

"Dr. Eliot says that the reading test will cause a scarcity of labor. That would mean at present a comparative scarcity of the unemployed. It would mean for all time a check on the unlimited flow of unskilled labor from the Old World and the possibility of maintaining an American standard of wages and of living. That is one reason why we want it.

"He also is afraid that restriction will check our material development. Such would not necessarily be the case. With a higher average of intelligence, a smaller number of workers, at higher wages, may produce more than a larger number at a lower level. But material development is not the most important consideration. If it were our country's mission to see that the vacant lands of the continent are taken up, its soil exhausted, and its mineral resources consumed in the shortest possible time, it might be that the lower our rate of wages and the more rapid the immigration from whatever source, the sooner would that mission be fulfilled."

ROMANCE AT CORNELL.

Fritz Rees and Ruth Ely Secretly Married a Month Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, March 8.—A Cornell romance culminating in a secret wedding in Niagara Falls, Ontario, came to light here to-day when friends of Fritz Rees, the football player, learned that he married Miss Ruth Ely, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Myron Ely of this city.

The couple went to Niagara Falls on Feb. 6, and returned here on the late evening train, keeping the wedding a secret.

Rees, who lives in Asheville, N. C., will be graduated from the College of Civil Engineering in June.

WOMAN SHOT IN GUN FIGHT.

Husband Also Mortally Wounds a Rich Mississippian on Train.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., March 8.—W. T. Bright, a wealthy resident of Mendenhall, Miss., is dying at the State Charity Hospital while Mrs. Don Angelin is suffering from a bullet wound in her cheek as a result of a pistol duel between Bright and Mrs. Angelin's husband. The fight occurred in the chair car of a Gulf & Ship Island passenger train at Mendenhall last night. Mrs. Angelin had a baby in her arms when she was shot by her husband, but the child was not injured.

Angelin is in jail at Mendenhall.

Two Hurt in B. & M. Wreck.

FAIRLEE, Vt., March 8.—Two men were injured, one probably fatally, in a rear-end collision of freight trains on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad today. A. J. Massa, a brakeman, who was in the caboose of the forward train, and H. A. Cook, fireman of one of the locomotives, were the injured men.

CURTISS DENIES ANY DEBT TO WRIGHTS

Unable to Demonstrate Technical Differences in Court at Time of the Trial, He Says.

INJURY TO ART OF FLYING

Supports the Contention That Orville Wright Is Trying to Bottle Up Aviation Industry.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the aviator, made public last night a statement in answer to the interview given recently by Orville Wright on the result of the litigation which established finally the validity of the Wright patents. Mr. Curtiss denies explicitly that he ever appropriated any of the Wright ideas in making his machines, and asserts his belief that his control of aeroplanes "differs fundamentially" from that used by the Wrights. He also asserts that Mr. Wright's attitude on royalties means permanent injury to aviation. Mr. Curtiss says:

In some New York daily papers there have been published during the past week certain statements attributed to Orville Wright regarding his attitude in the aeroplane patent situation. Mixed in with these direct quotations were interpolated insinuations impugning my good faith in the patent litigation, and carrying suggestions easily interpreted as such untruths as I cannot believe Mr. Wright, or any other sane man, ever made.

The idea that any single line or part of my machine was either copied from the Wright machines, suggested by the Wrights, or by their machines, is absurd, if not malicious. My first public flights, as a member of the Aerial Experiment Association, are a matter of record, and were made months before the Wrights exhibited their machines or made their first public flights. I never had an item of information from either of the Wrights that helped me in designing or constructing my machines or that I ever consciously used. I believe today, as I always have believed, that the Curtiss control differs fundamentally from that employed by the Wrights, and that its superiority to the Wright system is demonstrated by the records of two machines during the past five years. That I was unable to satisfactorily demonstrate this intricate technical point to the court I consider a misfortune largely due to the fact that our knowledge of aviation was vastly less when this case went into court several years ago than it is to-day.

My feeling with regard to Mr. Wright's declarations of his attitude in the matter of royalties is well reflected by the following reprint from the editorial columns of The Boston Transcript:

"That the Wright Company is entitled to compensation, and that it should reap some benefit from the patent so painstakingly worked out by the brothers no one can deny. But with all due respect to Mr. Wright, he is not adopting a line of action which will result in such benefit. None of the constructors now at work would object to paying a reasonable amount for the right to manufacture, but a royalty of 20 per cent. is away out of the question. Again, the Wright patent covers merely the controls. The Wrights had very little to do with motor development, and their motor to-day is inferior for aeroplane work to many others produced in this country. It is a manifest injustice, therefore, that constructors who go to the expense of importing foreign motors, for instance, shall be forced to pay a royalty of 20 per cent. on this part of the machine, for which the Wrights can claim no credit whatever.

"As a matter of fact, Mr. Wright very evidently has a firm intention of bottling up the aviation industry in this country, and confining the manufacture of aeroplanes solely to the Wright plant in Dayton. This appears very clearly in the course of his interview when he says:

> This is not an act of harshness. It is an act of great benefit to aerial navigation. * * * I want all the inventors who can possibly be brought into the industry to work upon the aeroplane. And let them start with the problem of bringing in something new—beyond the scope of our patents—which will render the patents useless and obsolete. Then we will be glad to retire in their favor.

"It is difficult to believe that Mr. Wright is actuated by other than personal animosity. He must see that his course will not pay in a financial sense, for under his terms he can secure no licenses, as he could easily do under a more liberal policy.

"The effect of the Wright decree will beyond question numb what little life remains to-day in aviation in America. One of the most progressive and wide-awake concerns in the country, the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of Hammondsport, N. Y., is virtually forced out of the country, a situation with which Mr. Wright is highly content, as appears from the text of his interview.

"Only the production of a non-infringing type, as Mr. Wright suggests, can hope to stimulate in this country the interest in aviation which Mr. Wright apparently is so determined to kill."

COLLEGE GIRLS CRITICISED.

Apt to Walk Badly, Stoop, and Be Slangy, Says Miss Bailey.

Special to The New York Times.

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 8.—The college girl graduate stands and walks badly, is apt to be hollow chested and stoop, and is very free with provincialisms and slang, is the gist of a report made to the Graduate Council of Wellesley College by Bertha Bailey, a prominent educator of young girls, and herself a Wellesley graduate. Miss Bailey seeks a remedy for this condition of affairs, which reflects discredit not only on the girl herself, she states, but also on college education.

"The college graduate," says Miss Bailey, "has labored to acquire a training of mind and soul, but she is magnificently indifferent to that training of body, of manner, of externals that she should recognize as necessary to make that training of mind and soul efficient in her contact with human beings. In fact, it is very difficult to convince her that there is any necessity for this."

Miss Bailey says that college girls will not heed the advice of their elders in regard to remedying these noticeable defects. She suggests as a potential remedy that the senior classes show by word and example their disapproval of such practices among their fellow-collegians.

COLORADO INQUIRY CLOSES.

Operators and Miners to Submit Briefs on the Strike.

DENVER, March 8.—The sub-committee of the Mines Committee of the House finished its investigation of the Colorado coal strike last night and requested operators and miners to submit briefs based on the record of the hearings.

The miners are to have twenty days to complete their brief and the operators fifteen days. The miners will then have ten days more to reply to the brief of the operators.

The committee closed its investigation without hearing the testimony of Gov. Ammons, Adjutant Gen. Chase, or "Mother" Mary Jones.

HOUGHTON, Mich., March 8.—Quiet prevailed in the copper mining region to-day after the departure of the Congressional Investigating Committee for Chicago last night. The committee will resume the hearing in Chicago on Monday. Members of the Michigan National Guard who served in the strike field will tell their side of the dispute as to whether the militiamen used undue force in preserving order among strikers.

Congressman E. T. Taylor, Chairman of the committee, said before his departure for Chicago that it would probably be several months before a report would be made on the copper strike.

ASSAIL THREE BILLS AS TRADE HOLD-UPS

Similar Measures Last Year, Merchants' Spokesman Says, Provoked Demand of $7,500.

DRY GOODS MEN WORRIED

Measures Hamper Commission Men Whose Business Is Defended by Merchants' Association Bulletin.

Three bills now before the Legislature to regulate the dry goods commission business are assailed in the current issue of Greater New York, the bulletin of the Merchants' Association of New York City. The bills were introduced early in the present session. The same bills, according to F. B. De Berard, Director of Research of the Merchants' Association, were introduced last year.

"Shortly after they were introduced at the last session," Mr. De Berard told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, "I learned that a large firm of commission bankers was approached by a man who said he was 'counsel,' but who would not tell whom he represented. He told the members of the firm, who, with others interested in the dry goods business, had been alarmed by the arbitrary demands of the proposed legislation upon dry goods commission merchants that he could have the bills killed for $7,500, and suggested that they advance that amount in the interest of the trade.

"The money was not paid last year, however, and the session ended without the bills having been passed. Since the time of their introduction this year a number of dry goods men have been worried about them, and as a representative of the Merchants' Association I went to Albany a short time ago and consulted Chairman J. A. Smith of the General Laws Committee, and several others who had influence in the matter, and asked them to do all they could to keep the bills from coming up for consideration at this session. Mr. Smith, who is a Republican from up-State, promised to do what he could."

The bills in question, aside from regulating the dry goods commission business in other ways, propose to restrict to 6 per cent. the interest which may be charged for loans on collateral security of accounts receivable.

In a letter to Chairman Smith, which is reproduced in the article in the association's bulletin, the association says, in part:

"The first bill imposes a license fee of $250, and gives to the Controller complete power of inquisition as to all business affairs of the licensee. These requirements are absolutely without justification. The business in question is conducted by merchants of the highest standing and the most honorable repute, and there is no warrant for subjecting that class of merchants to such regulative measures.

"No conditions exist in the conduct of this business which differ in any material degree from those that exist in the conduct of practically all business enterprises.

"The effect of the bills taken together would be seriously to oppress the dry goods commission trade, which is of great importance, and probably to insulate a large portion of it from the State.

"We add further, for your information, that offers have been made to obtain payment from some of our members for the suppression of similar bills which were introduced last year. This indicates the character of the measures."

In his discussion of the bills yesterday, Mr. De Berard characterized the thre as "hold-up" measures.

Harvard Men Turn to Litcrature.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7.—English and modern languages are being taken up by Harvard students in preference to economics, government, history, and kindred subjects, in constantly increasing numbers, according to statistics compiled by the Faculty of the university. The study of natural sciences is also shown to be losing favor with Harvard men.

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SHIPPING (about 8000 words) by Douglas Owen, author of Ports and Docks;
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48 PHOTOGRAPHS

PARIS SPRING FASHIONS

NEXT SUNDAY

IN THE SPRING FASHION NUMBER OF

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Representatives of The New York Times were in attendance at the Paris Spring Openings and under special arrangement had the co-operation of the leading Paris creators of fashion in securing these photographs and the accompanying descriptive articles. These forty-eight photographs include the newest Paris styles in Gowns, Wraps, Coats, Capes, Frocks, Suits and Hats—all beautifully printed and each fully described as to material and color effects. The originals are by such well-known Paris designers as Worth, Bennett, Beer, Maupas, Poiret, Boue Soeurs, Zimmerman, Virot, Brevet, Ch. Hennard, and Schwab. The special articles will describe what Madeline, Georgette, and Caroline Reboux have created in Hats; what Suzanne Talbot says about Ribbons; what Doucet says about the Persian influence in Gowns; also articles by Cheruit, by Premet and by special fashion representatives of The New York Times.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
NEXT SUNDAY

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1914.

THE MORGAN STATEMENT.

The banking house of J. P. MORGAN & Co. has two sufficient defenses against the public calumnies growing out of its relations with the New Haven Railroad. One was its good name, as to which there is high authority for saying that it is more to be prized than even the great riches of the house. The other is the facts, which confute and confound the calumniators and prove their charges and insinuations to be wanton falsehoods. J. P. MORGAN & Co. were in effect accused of "looting" the New Haven. Millions of the road's resources had disappeared. Where were they, it was asked, if not in the coffers of the Morgan firm, which for so many years had acted as bankers and fiscal agents of the road? In particular, there was the New York, Westchester & Boston transaction, in which it was officially declared that millions had vanished into thin air. The scandal mongers followed with their brazen insinuation that J. P. MORGAN & Co. had laid their hands on those vanished millions. Anyhow, so they insisted in Congress and in other quarters, there must be an investigation into every nook and cranny of New Haven financing, in order that the public might learn the staggering total of the Morgan profits. Possibly restitution might be enforced.

J. P. MORGAN & Co. have forestalled the investigation in their reply to Chairman ELLIOTT's letter. The Chairman of the New Haven board asked the bankers to be good enough to put before him a complete statement of their transactions with the New Haven and its allied companies in placing its securities, and also to inform him what profits had been realized by the firm in these dealings; furthermore, Mr. ELLIOTT wanted information about the Westchester undertaking and the profits accruing to the firm therefrom.

The reply of the bankers will instantly disrupt the syndicate of liars that has brought accusation against them. The meat and meaning of the statement is compressed into these two sentences:

> In the course of these twenty years, from 1894 to 1914, we took part in the handling of New Haven and subsidiary company securities of the par value of $333,000,000, from which our firm realized a total net profit of approximately $350,000, all of the foregoing being set forth below in detail. All our calculations have included any participations by our Philadelphia, London, or Paris houses.

Appended are a summary of the twenty years' transactions and transcripts from the firm's books of account showing each transaction in detail, with the resulting profit or loss. In these security dealings and as fiscal agent of the New Haven during these twenty years J. P. MORGAN & Co. were instrumental in placing $333,000,000 of securities, and their profits were a trifle over one-tenth of 1 per cent., at the average rate of $17,500 per year, in all $350,265.12. The picture here presented is not exactly that of bankers "bleeding the road white." The figures will satisfy all honest and candid men. They will silence those who, while they may be honest, are much too suspicious to be candid.

Specifically, as to the Westchester business the bankers make reply that their part in the matter was to make advances to the Millbrook Company, which was the owner of the properties, and on these advances the firm received no interest. The transcript from the ledger shows advances amounting to $11,155,000, repaid by the New Haven Company. Neither the firm nor any of its members had any interest in the Westchester venture or in any of the properties. The sleuths must look elsewhere for the vanished millions.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN the elder strove for many years with all his great resources of mind and of capital to establish large financial relations between New York and London upon the basis of trust and confidence, to the end that the great sums of foreign capital of which we stood in need might readily be obtained. Character was the foundation upon which he built, and it was upon character as the highest title to credit that he laid such emphasis upon that memorable occasion when, not long before his death, he appeared as a witness before the Pujo Committee at Washington. Resources were all very well, security was all very well, but the chief dependence was on character. The witness and the word made a profound impression on the country. For many reasons, for all reasons, but peculiarly because of Mr. MORGAN'S testimony, the country will be deeply gratified that his son, his partners, his house are now able to bear witness to his sincerity and his honor by the irrefutable showing of the records. Mr. MORGAN was active in the business of his house during the greater part of the period covered by this statement. How hollow his tribute to character would have seemed, what a mockery his testimony would have been, if the charge of plundering the New Haven had been proved against him. It is otherwise. His services to the New Haven had the scantiest of rewards. As such things go they were well-nigh gratuitous. The statement put forth by the house takes no note of the slanderers or of their charges. It is a business statement purely, but it is complete, it is crushing. And it is a cause for public satisfaction that this great house, honored for its long record of service to the community and to the nation, stands secure from shafts of slander and far above the atmosphere of injurious suspicion.

THE STREET EXPLOSION.

The effect of the explosion of the gas mains on West Twenty-third Street yesterday might have been appalling; but no lives were lost, although the best part of a block in the heart of Manhattan was torn up, street traffic was impeded and damage, which will not be repaired without many days of labor and a large expenditure of money, caused to the thoroughfare and the buildings on it. The ignition of gas from a broken main by an electric spark from a trolley wire is not an unheard-of accident. The same thing happened in Boston some years ago, but it is not the kind of a mishap that could easily be guarded against under existing conditions. Water pipes sprung in the recent cold spell caused the damage to the gas pipes which resulted in the explosion. Presumably, nobody has been smelling escaping gas in West Twenty-third Street lately.

Happily, incidents of this kind are rare, and the emotion this morning's news must chiefly excite is that of gratitude because many lives were not sacrificed. Such an explosion might kill hundreds. Doubtless the time will come when the piping under the streets of great cities will not be placed so that leaking water can reach gas pipes and electric sparks ignite the escaping gas. Perhaps this accident, which will greatly incommode so many persons, may hasten that time.

MAKE THE WORK COMPLETE.

Gov. GLYNN has his own direct primary law on the statute books. It was passed in response to his urging. He has approved the amendments proposed by the National Democratic Club that will make it workable. The amendments are important and vital. Will not the Governor, in a special message, recommend that the Legislature pass Senator HERRICK'S bill?

If applied, the amendments will not help Mr. MURPHY. Although the Governor has assented to their wisdom, he has not worked actively in their behalf. An outspoken statement addressed by him to the Legislature would be welcomed by the friends of a canvass for candidates next Fall that will represent the real choices of the voters.

DISCIPLINE IN CIVIL OFFICES.

There has been reported favorably to the Assembly the Walker bill relating to the power of removal from civil employment, which, if it be passed, will be a source of much damage to the service and will tend to produce an office-holding class, with all the evils therein involved. It gives to every employé who has obtained his place by competitive tests the right to a trial before dismissal, on specific charges, under all the rules of legal evidence, with an appeal to the courts for a review of the trial if the result is adverse to him.

The supporters of this extraordinary measure plead that it is in accordance with the provisions of law as to the tenure of the members of the police force, and that it is needed as much in one case as in the other. There is no analogy between the two classes of cases. The tenure of the police is for life and there are certain vested rights which the members enjoy in their share of the pension fund. Even in their case it has not been found that the review by the courts works well, and we do not dispute that some reform is needed. We have objected to the repeal of the law for the policemen because it has been represented as intended to fit one particular Commissioner to the headship of the police, and because it has been contended that the appeal to the courts excused incapacity in the Commissioner. We have not the least hesitation in saying that a like review for civil employés would go far to paralyze the civil service. The bill is solely in the interest of the civil servants. That of the public is ignored.

The present rule is that an employé may be removed after he has had a chance to explain his side of the matter. It is quite possible that it would be well to create an advisory or administrative board to consider removals, or in some other way to modify the present rule. But the principle of fair discretion in the head of a department to remove his subordinates for reasons which he is willing to avow, with the condition that new appointments can be made only on competitive tests, is a sound one, and should not be tampered with.

THE MAYOR'S EXCISE PLAN.

The modification in the excise regulations proposed by Mr. ARTHUR WOODS, the Mayor's secretary, and submitted by Mr. MITCHEL to a committee of seven representative citizens, who will consider the matter from every point of view and hold public hearings before reporting to the Mayor, seems to deserve the approval of all persons who are not either fanatically opposed to the sale of liquor under any circumstances or in favor of the removal of all restrictions on its sale. There are very few of the latter class left in the respectable portion of the community. The liberality of the proposed changes will undoubtedly tend to an effective enforcement of the law hereafter. A few all-night licenses are to be issued to restaurants in which liquor is sold which supply the needs of night workers for refreshment. Many dwellers in this big city work all night. Licenses will be given to places which serve them with the understanding that disorderly conduct shall never be tolerated, and these licenses will be revocable on the order of the Mayor.

It is a good idea to extend until 2 o'clock the legal time of closing the many cabarets and dancing places now frequented after the theatre. If such places are disreputable they will not be licensed at all. One o'clock is a rather early hour to force the reputable ones to close their doors, but the managers of all of them will be glad to put the lights out at 2. Restaurants of the ordinary kind and the cafés of the hotels will continue to close at 1 o'clock. An extension of the time is not desired by the hotel men and restaurant keepers. The plan, therefore, provides for the settlement of a vexed question to the satisfaction of both the public and the publicans. So far as we have observed, the best sentiment of this community favors the application of common sense to excise regulation. There would be no approval of the abolition of the liquor laws or neglect to enforce them. The Mayor's plan was obviously made with a view to rigid enforcement, and such concessions as are now proposed were dictated by the public demand rather than the interests of the holders of licenses.

MAKING ELECTION FRAUDS EASY.

In the act of last December amending the election laws there was inserted at the last moment, in some manner not explained, without the knowledge of those responsible for the introduction of the bill, and without it being called to the attention of the Governor, a clause which in effect, if it be found constitutional, would go far toward legalizing repeating and the colonization of "floaters." It reads as follows:

> The term "resident" means a person who has a domicile, dwelling, home or abode, or any place of stay from which he intends to vote, but this provision shall not be taken to mean that a person may register for or vote at a given election more than once.

It is pointed out by the counsel of the Voters' League, Mr. LIMBURG, that this provision does away with the previous requirement of actual residence for a stated time in the State, in the county, and in the election district, and limits the requirement to "either a domicile, or a "dwelling, or home, or abode, or any "place of stay," from which a person "intends to vote." Mr. LIMBURG says:

> Under this statute 100,000 residents of Buffalo could state that they intend to vote from a "place of stay" in the City of New York and could legally do so. If they each made an arrangement by which a room in some flat were rented to them for ten cents a year, they could claim to have an "abode" or "place of stay" within New York City.

To the probable claim that this is a fanciful interpretation of the law, Mr. LIMBURG cites a case now pending in the courts in which a man is charged with residing in one place and voting from another, to which charge the clause of the law referred to would be a complete defense. Obviously the provision should be repealed. The strictest enforcement of the former provisions as to actual residence is needed to prevent fraudulent voting and to give full and fair effect to the votes of honest men.

MR. BRYAN'S PEACE TREATIES.

It is reported that Secretary BRYAN'S peace agreement has been accepted "in principle" by the Government of Great Britain. Exactly what the principle is has not yet been made clear, and the effect of the agreement, if made, can only be known definitely when the text is perfected and made public.

As at first described by Mr. BRYAN, the plan involved a commission of inquiry, a year of quiet for its labors, a mutual pledge not to engage in hostilities and not to increase preparation for hostilities during that interval.

The Commission was to be charged with inquiry only and to report the facts ascertained. There was to be no decision by the Commission, and both parties were to be left free to act upon the facts reported as they might respectively determine. The project was that of "watch, wait, listen" at the approach of danger of war. At an early stage in the discussion of this project it was pointed out to Mr. BRYAN that considerable inconvenience might accrue if we bound ourselves to, say, the Argentine Republic not to increase our preparations for war, if in the interval another and stronger nation should threaten to attack us. So it is understood that that feature has been dropped.

Now it is reported in our Washington dispatches that the project has been modified further. The pledge not to engage in hostilities pending the report of the Commission has been omitted. If this is the case, not very much remains of the plan. It hardly would be the "epoch-making" policy it was proclaimed by its proud parent to be. Yet it would be unfair to say that it might not be of some service—possibly of substantial service. If the United States and Great Britain should find themselves involved in a dispute so grave as to threaten recourse to arms, and if they were bound by treaty to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, though not to await its report, the sense of responsibility on the part of each Government would undoubtedly be deepened. To inquire and to fight at the same time would involve a patent absurdity which would give pause to rational statesmen. Naturally, the process of cutting down his original plan by Mr. BRYAN is criticised by the older school of diplomatists and students of international affairs as unflattering to our State Department. But Mr. BRYAN is not sensitive to criticism from this source. In reality the process may be regarded as educational, and while it would have been pleasanter for his countrymen to have a man in his place who did not need quite so much educating, we must be grateful for such benefit as may come to us from that operation. No one doubts Mr. BRYAN'S sincere desire to promote "the reign of peace." A man no better equipped in statecraft with an opposite desire would be dangerous.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Pain the Great Protector.

Medical and other correspondents of The London Times have been discussing experiences with and observations of pain, especially in its relation to death, and there seems to be a general agreement that apprehension of suffering as life closes is greatly exaggerated if not altogether needless. Some of these writers have gone so far as to say that death is always painless, but this cannot literally be true, except, perhaps, as to the very last moments of existence, for there are cases in which pain ceases only with unconsciousness. These, however, according to all authorities, are extremely rare, and most of the apparent exceptions are not such in reality.

And much as we all hate pain and hard as we try to avoid it, there has been wide recognition of its beneficence as a warning and as an aid in diagnosis. It is the signal that something is going wrong with us, more or less seriously, and, without that signal timely realization, that remedial or protective measures are needed would be for the most part impossible.

One of The Times's correspondents, a doctor with teleologic ideas somewhat old-fashioned, writes that, where pain would be of no use or saving purpose, there is no pain, and he instances cases of extensive and necessarily fatal injuries, the victims of which did not suffer at all. His descriptions are doubtless correct, but his assumption that the pain is absent because it would be useless rests on a view of "design" which scientists, as such, have never held and most theologians have now abandoned.

Another of these correspondents, telling of a time when he was brought to the very edge of the grave by an attack of Asiatic cholera, says that in what he fully believed to be his last moments, not only was he free from pain, which had previously been agonizing, but he was equally free from both fear and regret. "I never once thought," he adds, "of my mother, or my home, or my friends, or any of the things which people are supposed to think of upon their deathbed. As I lapsed into semi-unconsciousness, I felt as though I was entering a vague and happy peace, where all was dark, but not in the least terrifying."

This man believes that he had all the sensations there are to dying, but as he recovered this is only a probability, high indeed, yet appreciably removed from certainty.

Conjoining the Job and the Man.

A man who was brought into one of the Brooklyn police courts and charged with failing to clear his sidewalk of snow admitted the truth of the accusation, but made two extenuating pleas: He was not able to wield a shovel himself, and his efforts to find somebody else who would do the job for hire had been unsuccessful. And as evidence of good intention he offered to pay well any eager, or even willing, shoveler whom the Magistrate would provide.

The seemingly involuntary lawbreaker was ordered to stand aside while the Magistrate considered the situation as presented, and meanwhile the grinding of the court's grist went on. Next to be arraigned was a man whose appearance at just that moment was one of those "coincidences" which novelists and playwrights can invent only under penalty of sure condemnation by all enlightened and advanced critics. He had been arrested as a vagrant, and he was sufficiently ragged and unshaven to justify his capture.

To the Magistrate's inquiry, "What is the matter with you?" the prisoner replied, "Out of a job and down and out." SOLOMON would have seen instantly the opportunity thus created. So did his successor on the bench, though so far removed by both miles and years. "You are sentenced to clean that man's sidewalk," was the judgment pronounced, and a policeman was sent along with the two to see that one of them did the snow shoveling and the other the adequate paying.

Under just what section of what law or ordinance this adjustment of the two cases was made is a question which would be asked only by those who do not know how extensive is the discretionary power conferred upon—or at any rate exercised by—the determiners of destiny for petty offenders. Not infrequently, as in this instance, they exercise common sense, without looking up statute or precedent, and as their decisions are not carried into the thin air of the higher courts, justice allotted by them stands, for the reason not wholly absurd, though so often ignored, that it is "substantial."

The episode has more than what might be called romantic interest; it also suggests, in these days when we hear so much about "the unemployed," a possible means of bringing together, and keeping in contact, not a few jobs and not a few men who ought to be yearning for said jobs, whether they are or not.

He Thinks He Knows, But Does He?

Important if true, and interesting anyhow to all amateurs of sociology and psychology, is a statement made with true editorial assurance and confidence by The Topeka Capital. It is a double-barreled statement, in Rooseveltian balance, and not cluttered up with tiresome qualifications. To wit:

> Those to whom babies are born want boy babies. Those by whom babies are adopted want girl babies.

Several organizations devoted to the finding of homes for infants whose parents, for one reason or another, good or bad, have neglected or failed to provide that desirable environment for tender youth, corroborate in recent reports the Kansas sage as to pronounced, almost exclusive, preference for girl babies of would-be adopters. That far, therefore, he seems to be right. But is his other assertion also correct?

It used to be, according to all accounts everywhere, and it still is, on the same authority, in not a few foreign lands where the inhabitants bow down to wood and stone to concentrate honor and property on the eldest son. Here and now, however, as inquiry of several people who ought to know has revealed, the girl baby is at least as welcome as the boy baby would have been to those who—well, who do not adopt them, and congratulations on her advent are more likely to begin with "How glad you must be" than with "What a pity that."

Is this change, if change there has been, a result of "feminism"—a prophecy of reversed superiorities soon to be established?

1914 RUBBER EXHIBITION.

Those Who Desire to Read Papers Should Register Their Names.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the International Rubber Exhibitions of 1908 and 1911 papers were read by planters, chemists, and manufacturers on everything connected with the production of rubber, and discussions followed that brought to bear the experience of experts from every rubber-growing country in the world. Those papers and discussions were fully reported and reproduced in two books that remain valuable works of reference on every question connected with the industry, in which is engaged so many millions of capital.

As the Fourth Rubber Exhibition and International Rubber Congress opens on June 24, 1914, I shall be glad if any person who desires to read a paper on any subject connected with the growing, curing, or manufacture of rubber, or the possible expansion of its uses, or to take part in the discussions, will kindly communicate and register his name as early as possible with the Honorary Secretaries of the International Rubber Congress, Exhibition Offices, 75, Chancery Lane, London, W. C.

HENRY A. BLAKE, G. C. M. G.,
President, International Rubber Exhibition.
Youghal, Ireland, Feb. 20, 1914.

Hence, Loathed Melancholy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a temporary resident in this city, I am continually impressed by the gloominess reflected in the faces of nearly all of those who are my fellow-travelers in Subway and on surface cars. The stern coldness upon visages gives me almost an uncanny feeling wherever I may be. Moreover, at all times of day and among all classes of people the same apparent joylessness is prevalent.

The question has arisen in my mind, don't New Yorkers take themselves and life too seriously? Don't too many allow themselves to be burdened by cares far beyond the bounds of reasonableness? Then, too, has it not become a custom for some to affect sobriety of mien, even when there are no direct causes behind? Hasn't it become the vogue to look bored and distempered?

In no other city has the writer observed this phenomenon—if phenomenon it is—to such an extent. Elsewhere the people smile, jollify, and show their joy of living in a normal manner. HAROLD A. KNIGHT.
Columbia University, March 1, 1914.

Staten Island Road Praised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who is obliged each week to travel through New Jersey, Westchester, Long Island, and Staten Island, I want to congratulate the officials of the Staten Island Railroad for the excellent service they rendered during the last two heavy snowfalls. Not one of the roads entering New York compared with it in promptness, and every effort was made to hold to the schedule.

The Staten Island Railroad has its faults, and I am not loath to criticise it, but I wish to be equally fair and just, for in this instance it merits the highest commendation. The other railroads might also learn from the Staten Island Road how to heat cars so that passengers can ride in comfort, without freezing. FRANCIS J. REILLY.
New York, March 6, 1914.

Subway Spitting Unpunished.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have become accustomed to the crowding and the pushing and all the discomforts which are the natural consequences of the herding of hundreds of people in a confined place, but there is one thing which I cannot tolerate, and which no decent, self-respecting citizen can endure. That is the promiscuous "spitting" which Subway guards brazenly permit, and against which I have vainly protested.

There is a "law" against it, and every car carries a printed notice of it. How many readers of this paper have ever seen it enforced? How many readers have seen the misdemeanor punishable by a fine of "$500 or one year in jail, or both," committed and overlooked? ERWIN DE KOHLER.
New York, March 6, 1914.

Why Not Go Hatless?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is headgear necessary? Why so? I have been out in all kinds of rough weather without anything on my pate and with no harmful effects whatever. It is a real pleasure to walk without headwear—no perspiration to chill the forehead and no hat to chase in high wind. I have not a great shock of hair, rather scanty, I should say. Of course I am an object of much attention, and on one occasion the passengers of a trolley car rushed to one side to see me pass. Do any of your readers know of a similar case, or am I a lone exception? F. L.
New York, March 6, 1914.

Not Against the News Inserts Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in this morning's TIMES an account of what it is claimed transpired at the meeting of the Committee on Codes last week with reference to the Murtaugh-Adler bill.

I desire to advise you that your informant is mistaken and that, as I have already written you and others, I have been for this bill and urged its passage in the Committee on Codes. GEORGE W. SIMPSON.
New York, March 7, 1914.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

Paternal Government Rules Hamper and Restrict Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Indian has occupied a unique position in the life of this nation. He has been independent in his tribal relations, yet dependent upon the Government which has surrounded him. He has been regarded as a sovereign, yet treated as a ward. He has been a part of the Government, yet not a member of it. He has been subject to the laws of the land, yet often without protection under them and without the right to participate in their enactment. He has been expected to conform to the ways of civilized life, yet he has been restrained to his tribal relations. Notwithstanding these paradoxical relations, he has made excellent progress, but much remains to be done by him and by the Government before the proper relation shall be obtained.

Statistics show approximately 304,640 Indians by blood in the United States. Of this number 166,311 are citizens and 138,329 are still without the privileges of citizenship. Nearly one-half the Indians of the United States are not its citizens. The law provides that Indians who sever their tribal relations and adopt the habits and customs of civilized life, those who select allotments, and those who receive patents in fee thereby become citizens of the United States. It is, therefore, evident that nearly half our Indians still maintain tribal relations or have not selected allotments, or have not received patents in fee. Since these requirements of law must be met before there can be citizenship for the Indian, the plain duty of all concerned is to remove as rapidly as possible these barriers to the Indian's real chance for progress and independence.

However reluctant the Indian may be to depart from his tribal relations and customs, the irresistible fact remains that tribal relations must be abandoned and the responsibilities of American citizenship must be assumed before the Indian can become a self-supporting and contributing factor to this nation. Every inducement to break away from tribal, clannish relations, to learn the English language, to depend upon individual effort for maintenance—in short, to live as and like the white people themselves propose to live—should be offered, and all laws, rules, and regulations should make it possible for the Indian to be localized individually, to have possession of himself, with the fewest possible restrictions on his initiative, ingenuity, and disposition to accommodate himself to the white man's ways.

The fundamental fault lies in the construction of the Indian's ownership of land as being only the "right of occupancy." Give the Indian a real title to some land, with real privileges and responsibilities of his own. Give him what he has been led to believe he will receive in lands and moneys, with restrictions only on those who are determined by personal investigation to be incompetent, those restrictions to be the fewest possible. There is probably no surer or quicker way to develop self-reliance and individual effort than by making a man earn his own support, and there is probably no surer or quicker way to extinguish these essential qualities than by giving him something for nothing.

GALU E. PARKER.
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1914.

SUBWAY READERS

Should Learn the Art of Folding Newspapers Lengthwise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter signed "S. S." and headed "Inconsiderate Subway Readers," the complaint he makes is quite true. Great inconvenience is caused by the men standing up, especially when making frantic efforts in a crowded car to turn the pages of a newspaper which they are reading. In their endeavor to fold or turn the paper over they often shove a corner of the paper into the face of the person sitting in front, which particularly to ladies is annoying.

May I suggest a very simple expedient to prevent and forestall these unnecessary worries and troubles. I always cut the paper open where it is folded, I then fold the paper down the middle of the page where the rule divides it in two even sections, four columns on each side. The leaves can now be turned over easily along the centre fold and it becomes quite a comfort to read the paper in this manner. It takes up little room and the leaves can be turned even in a crowded car quite readily within a narrow compass and without causing inconvenience to self or others. F. J. REBMAN.
New York, March 6, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Continuing "S. S.'s" Subway train of thought, may I make a suggestion? A newspaper being that which has length as well as breadth (and sometimes depth, reference being made to THE TIMES) newspaper readers in Subways and cars, where elbow space is limited and the right of vision free to all, might fold their papers lengthwise instead of crosswise, the momentary superfluity hanging down instead of being thrust across the neighbors' faces.

I have seen two bright men doing this within the last six months. They realized with wonderful perception that a newspaper column is long and narrow (like themselves in shape, no matter how broad-minded its contents) and that one can read but one column at a time. And then, it's much tidier to fold and take along in your overcoat pocket, for of course such a clever reader would no. leave it behind in the car to be looked at askance on the seats, or kicked about the car floor. H. E. D.
New York, March 6 1914.

Disgusting Motion Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just returned from a moving picture production at a Broadway playhouse. It is a story concerning the gangsters of New York, and I am so filled with a spirit of horror that such a thing should be allowed in your community that I feel myself compelled to write in protest.

That such a thing as death by the electric chair should be allowed to be shown to our women and those who are growing up among us is beyond my comprehension. I am an Englishman by birth, but have lived in America for five years, and this is the first time that I have seen go unmolested such a parade of the horrifying and repellent. I can only say it is the most disgusting exhibition of the morbid that has ever met my eyes.

AN AMERICANIZED ENGLISHMAN.
New York, March 6, 1914.

A Bookkeeping Coincidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have any of your readers who are bookkeepers or auditors ever had their monthly trial balance total exactly the same amount two months in succession?

If they have, how do they account for it? The writer is connected with two corporations and in his experience has never seen it occur but once. G. L. A.
Passaic, N. J., March 5, 1914.

Leisurely Snow Removal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you want to see the real thing in the snow removal line you want to watch a dozen men with two carts leisurely shoveling in front of Dock A, North River. They have been working since Monday and have cleaned a space about 100 feet square in three days.

A DISGUSTED TAXPAYER.
New York, March 6, 1914.

HITS PRENDERGAST'S POLICY

President Connolly Says It Will Be Costly to Queens.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens issued a statement yesterday in reply to Controller Prendergast's defense of the holding up of appropriations of the borough Presidents. He said that the attitude of the Controller, if it was allowed to prevail, would cost the taxpayers hundreds of thousads of dollars, on which they will receive no return.

"If Controller Prendergast's suggestion regarding appropriations for the boroughs of the city becomes the policy of the Board of Estimate," said President Connolly, "most public improvements in Queens payable by assessment will have to be abandoned. They would include all paving of streets in the sections of the borough which are being developed as industrial centres by the building of large and important factories and as residential sections where many apartment houses and elegant private dwellings are being established. At least $20,000,000 in new buildings are now planned for the borough, and if conditions are normal the permits for these buildings will reach the Building Bureau in Queens before the end of the coming Summer. The construction of the necessary sewers and laterals to accommodate these sections will also have to be abandoned.

"The Controller also loses sight of the fact that the completion of sewers and pavements make the land more available for building.

"We have not received an authorization for any public improvements in Queens since Jan. 1, although many improvement resolutions have been forwarded to the Board of Estimate. This policy is unfair to the Borough of Queens from the fact that the property holders of this borough have been especially prompt in meeting their assessments, and I understand they have been the most prompt of any property holders in any borough of the city."

PROF. COMPTON'S MEMORIAL

Services in His Honor Held in the College of the City of New York.

Memorial services for Alfred G. Compton, Professor of Physics at the College of the City of New York, were held yesterday afternoon in the great hall of the college. Prof. Compton entered the college at its foundation and was graduated with the class of 1853. Since his graduation until his retirement in 1911 he was a member of the Faculty of the School and was Acting President the year before Dr. John H. Finley was appointed President. He died on Dec. 13, 1913.

About 600 persons gathered yesterday to hear praise of Prof. Compton from many who had been his pupils and others who were associated with him in the Faculty of the College. Col. G. W. Goethals wrote that he owed much to Prof. Compton and regretted that he was unable to attend the services.

Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University said that Prof. Compton had trained some of the greatest engineers in the country. Others who made addresses were Frederick P. Bellamy, Acting Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Prof. Adolph Werner, President John Claflin of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, President Gano Dunn of the United Engineering Society, President Lewis S. Burchard of the Associated Alumni, Prof. William Fox, Charles E. Lydecker, and Dr. John H. Finley.

TO AID ORGANIC SCHOOL.

Mrs. Johnson Will Lecture on the Work of Alabama Institution.

Mrs. Marietta L. Johnson, Principal of the School of Organic Education in Fairhope, Ala., will lecture on the work of that institution to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Hotel Plaza under the auspices of the Fairhope League of Greenwich, Conn.

Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University visited the School of Organic Education at Christmas, and he says that a fund of from $5,000 to $7,000 will meet the needs of the work. He hopes, he asserts, that the ideals and methods of the school will be adopted here.

Safeguarding the Primaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the first time in our State history a direct primary law has been adopted. It was evidently passed without fully considering many precedents in other States, and it is not consistent with our election law for the proper protection of the electorate.

There is no greater right of our citizens, if we wish to perpetuate our institutions, than a free, full, and honest opportunity to express their will. As the primary law now substitutes for conventions direct nominations of all candidates for official and party purposes, it must be our manifest duty to join heartily, without distinction of party, to urge such amendments to the primary law as will accomplish that purpose. The amendments proposed by the National Democratic Club are a step in that direction; but a vital point, in my judgment, deserves great consideration, namely, the same identification of the voter by signature, &c., in the primary law as is provided in the election law. The primary law is now the source of all political power for the people and for parties. That source should be surrounded by all the safeguards necessary to keep it pure and undefiled by improper practices, and what is now deemed good for the general election should be made effective for the primary election. THOMAS L. FEITNER.
New York, March 6, 1914.

The I. W. W. and the Churches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The community surely has the right to expect of any clergyman to see that his duty does not lie in the way of giving aid and encouragement to the riotous and atheistic methods of the I. W. W. Such sentimental and ill-advised coddling of dangerous criminals on the part of pastors is simply inexcusable, and awakens feelings of disgust and contempt in law-abiding citizens. Those guilty of such action are really more dangerous to the peace of the community than is the I. W. W. itself. W. C. C.
New York, March 6, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The I. W. W. is inciting to riot, especially when its members march through the streets without a permit and surge into a church, disturbing and frightening devout worshippers. The action of the police is highly commendable. The two detectives who brought about the arrest of these men showed judgment and generalship. Now that 191 of the I. W. W. are in the hands of the law I suggest that the Magistrates co-operate with the Federal authorities with a view to deporting such of them as may come within the law; for by their own words and actions they propose to become public charges.

P. M. MULLEN.
Van Nest, N. Y., March 6, 1914.

OLD GRUMPS.

It is good to get sight of you, happy old Friend,
As the dark days of trouble appear!
Somehow from the fount of your pleasure you lend
A ray of good cheer, with our sadness to blend,
Yes, it's good just to know you are here!

You grumpy old fellow, we meet on the way,
With thunder-filled clouds on your brow,
You douse us anew in your showers every day—
We wish oftentimes that our gaze did not stray
To see what is wrong with you now!

Perhaps you can't help it, Old Grumps, and perhaps
You, Friend, cannot help feeling fine,
But if I must meet one or both of you chaps,
I'd like to be free for two-thirds of life's laps
From a grouch that exaggerates mine.

LURANA SHELDON.

OPPOSES EXTENDING MUNICIPAL COURTS

City Judge Finelite Says They Can't Do All the Work They Have Now.

WANTS DRASTIC CHANGES

Combining Magistrates' Courts and Municipal Courts for Criminal and Civil Cases.

City Court Judge Alexander Finelite said yesterday that a majority of the Justices of the Municipal Court were opposed to the attempt now being made to induce the Legislature to increase the jurisdiction of the court from cases involving $500 to those involving $1,000. He thinks that the Justices who are urging legislation toward this end are greatly mistaken if they think there is any public demand for the change.

"I have recently consulted several of the Justices of the Municipal Court," said Judge Finelite, "and they told me they were opposed to any change. They were afraid that if the Legislature began tampering with the court it would either be abolished or that a court would be created that would really be a poor man's court.

"At a meeting of the Justices last Monday night the matter was talked over, and there was a marked division in the sentiment. Only three seemed to be in favor of a change, while the others were either strongly against any change or were indifferent, with a leaning toward letting the matter alone. There are nine municipal districts in Manhattan, and these are divided into twenty-three parts, with twenty-three Justices to preside over them. These Justices are elected for ten years and their salary is $8,000 a year. There are numerous clerks at $3,000 a year each, numerous attendants at $1,500 a year each, and many interpreters at $2,000 a year each. So you see that the people pay a large sum to support the Municipal Court. No one could reasonably find any fault with this if the court really did the work it is intended to do. But it doesn't."

Judge Finelite showed a table that indicated that the Justices were far from being overworked. Part of the jurisdiction of the court was in matters relating to the Street Cleaning Department, the Tenement House Department, and the Fire Department. Judging from the record, it would appear that not one of these important branches of the City Government ever has any litigation, because that part of the record relating to them in 1913 was blank. The record was pretty nearly as clean in matters concerning the Health, Building, and Charities Departments.

"As a fair example of the need of a Municipal Court under the existing jurisdiction," said Judge Finelite, "let us take the First and Second Districts for the year 1913 and see what was done. During the entire year 13,486 complaints were dismissed, and there were only 840 jury trials. Practically all of these cases were landlord and tenant cases. Now, let us see what it cost to run those two branches. Assigned to them are nine Justices at $8,000 a year each, nine clerks at $3,000 a year each, and sixteen attendants at $1,500 a year each, to say nothing of the interpreters. The total is more than $123,000 a year for those two branches.

"Take the City Court and compare the work it does with only ten Judges and with a jurisdiction up to $2,000. In 1913 6,573 notes of issue were filed, there were 1,573 trials, and the total amount involved was $3,267,364.07. In 1912 the amount involved in 1,628 trials was $3,812,621.27. There were 6,990 opinions written in 1913 at the Trial Terms and 2,786 in contested motions during the Special Term. When the Constitutional Convention meets and the question of consolidation of the courts comes up, the statistics of both courts will surely show that there is no reason for any consolidation and that the courts should remain separate and distinct."

Judge Finelite was asked if he thought the Municipal Court was necessary. He replied that did and then said:

"As it is necessary, I would suggest that it be so arranged by act of the Legislature that, instead of five Justices presiding in one court house, there be one justice sitting in each district of the Judicial District, thus simplifying conditions, and that the jurisdiction be restored to $250, where it originally was. I would further suggest htat the Court of Special Sessions, that is of inferior criminal jurisdiction, be abolished and the justices now sitting there become judges of the Court of General Sessions for the remainder of their terms, and that the City Magistrates be empowered to perform the duties of the Special Sessions.

"I may take one instance to illustrate the absurdity of three Justices to hear a complaint against an automobile speeder and meting out a fine of $25 or one day's imprisonment. Cannot such a function be exercised by one of the Magistrates without holding the offender in bail to be tried at Special Sessions? Also the Magistrates should be elected instead of appointed. I would also suggest that the Magistrates' Court and the Municipal Court be consolidated as one court, to be known as the Municipal Court of the City of New York, with both criminal and civil jurisdiction, and that the rotation that now exists among them continue. These suggestions may be drastic, but if properly considered I am sure they would receive the approval of the bar."

TELEP

SENATORS AMUSE MRS. M'CORMICK

Especially Such Opponents of Woman Suffrage as Williams, Bryan, McCumber and Oliver.

SAYS THEY'RE INCONSISTENT

And Seek Excuses to Antagonize Constitutional Amendment—How Borah Smashed Machinery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, who is at the head of the new Congressional Committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association, made some interesting observations to-day in a prepared interview sent out from the headquarters of the committee.

"I have been entertained and at times amused in listening to the debates in the Senate on woman suffrage," said Mrs. McCormick. "In the Senate, as in other legislative bodies, I find that every man can find some sort of an argument to support the side upon which he wants to vote. The supporters of suffrage, such as Senator Shafroth of Colorado, Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, Senator Clapp of Minnesota, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, and Senator Owen of Oklahoma, found no reason why they could not vote for a Constitutional amendment permitting suffrage. On the other hand, it was not very difficult for Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and men of his type to give a reason for opposing the Constitutional amendment. Senator Williams would repeal the Fifteenth Amendment if he could.

"But the entertaining feature of the debate was to observe how other men expressed themselves. Senator Bryan of Florida quoted old writers. For a man in his situation perhaps what was written many years ago was as good as anything else. Senator Borah of Idaho was for suffrage very earnestly, but he threw a monkeywrench into the machinery by solemnly inquiring of the advocates of suffrage if the negro women of the South would be permitted to vote under the proposed constitutional amendment.

"Most interesting of all was the argument of Senator McCumber of North Dakota, because the very day he spoke he set out how impossible it would be for him to vote for a constitutional amendment by which the Federal Government would prescribe voting qualifications in the States he made a most elaborate and insistent argument that the Federal Government should inspect and grade the grain produced in North Dakota and other States. He was as earnest as Senator Williams against the Federal Government doing anything relating to suffrage in the States, but Senator Williams always has been for large Federal appropriations for the building of levees on the Mississippi River to protect the Southern States.

"Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania called attention to the fact that, because our experience with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments had been unhappy, we should not enter upon further experiments with suffrage. Both Oliver and McCumber would not repeal the Fifteenth Amendment, McCumber declaring that the Fifteenth Amendment had been passed to 'protect a large body of our citizenship in their rights,' seeming to forget that the proposed woman suffrage amendment was for the purpose of protecting a still larger body of American citizenship, and a more intelligent body of citizenship, in their rights.

"My conclusion is that human nature is pretty much the same everywhere, and that a man who wants to vote in any particular way can generally find excuse for so voting in order to meet the requirements that usually follow when a man takes a position contrary to the views of any considerable number of his constituents."

Theatrical Manager to Wed.

The Rev. Father Thomas A. Thornton announced the banns yesterday at St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, 339 West Twenty-third Street, for Harry C. Swift, manager of Keith's Harlem Opera House, and Miss Suzanne Campbell, who will be married on St. Patrick's Day. Mr. Swift was manager for fourteen years of the old Grand Opera House, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, in St. Columba's parish. He is a descendant of Gen. John Swift, who was killed at the battle of Niagara, and owns the sword which Congress presented to Gen. Swift.

Col. A. T. Holley to Wed.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 8.—Col. Alfred T. Holley and Miss Alice Herbert, both of Hackensack, are to be united in marriage on April 22. The prospective bridegroom is a member of the State Board of Taxation and the son of Rev. Dr. W. W. Holley, for forty years rector of Christ Episcopal Church.

$6,000 for Charity from Concert.

The Paderewski concert on Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall netted $6,000 for the tuberculosis prevention work of the Women's Auxiliary of the Health Department. A committee of the auxiliary bought up all the boxes and orchestra seats and sold them at double rates. Every seat and box was sold. On the committee were Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Jr., Mrs. Oren Root, Mrs. Marcus A. Marks, Mrs. Hermann M. Biggs, Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, Miss Ruth Vanderbilt Twombly, and Miss Katharine McClure.

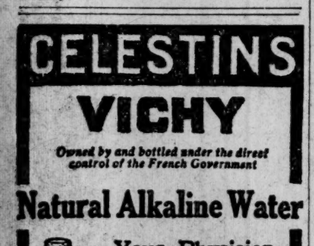
Manchesters in Garden City.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Lord Falconer, who were with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt on the yacht Warrior when she ran aground last January, left the Ritz-Carlton yesterday afternoon for a stay at the Garden City Hotel. The Duke and Duchess since their return from the abandoned Warriar had been the guests of the Vanderbilts. They decided to go to Garden City when Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were called to Washington by the death of George W. Vanderbilt there Friday.

CELESTINS VICHY

Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

Natural Alkaline Water



Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve

INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
GOUT

Not Genuine without the word CELESTINS

ASK FOR SPLITS

F. T. MARTIN DIES SUDDENLY IN LONDON

Continued from Page 1.

Bowery Mission, that claimed attention. And there came a steady flow of philosophy, advice, or criticism in the form of interview, message, book, or play which filled up the gaps.

An affair that long will be remembered by New York society was the afternoon reception at the Plaza Hotel on Jan. 21, 1908, when Mr. Martin succeeded in having Mrs. George Gould and Kyrle Bellew appear in the one-act play, "Mrs. Van Vechten's Divorce Dance," by Edward Van Zile. Dispatches concerning the affair were published even in St. Petersburg. More than 800 persons, representing the best-known families in New York society, attended the reception. There followed on Feb. 17 his tea and musicale for the Duchess d'Uzes, and on May 26 a dinner to Cardinal Logue, at which Mr. Martin spoke of the attitude and relation of society toward some of the problems confronting it, as evidenced by the spread of socialistic views. On June 19 of the same year he gave a reception to the German Ambassador and Princess Radolin at the Ritz-Carlton. At another entertainment the guests included Bishop Potter, Billie Burke, the actress, and Elinor Glyn, the novelist.

Author of Three Books.

Mr. Martin wrote three books, "The Passing of the Idle Rich," "My Personal Experiences of Meeting Snobs," and "The Reminiscences of My Life." The first of these books was dramatized and had a single performance at the Garden Theatre on May 1, 1913. Of the book Mr. Martin said:

"The subject is one which I have studied with close attention for the last three years both in America and this country. I have seen how idleness and extravagance have been slowly growing and eating cankerlike much of the best manhood and womanhood of our country. In my book I preach the gospel that where idleness and extravagance creep in decay begins. Nations, as well as individuals have to be reminded of the danger of these evils and that they must be faced."

A chapter of the book contains accounts of freak dinners and entertainments given in this country and London. Concerning snobs, Mr. Martin had this to say: "One might define snobbishness as a lack of freedom of self-possession, so that the thoughts of the snob are manacled and held in bondage. The person so afflicted is afraid of being natural. He stands in terror of doing the wrong thing—of transgressing what he regards as some unwritten law of society. In the presence of people whom he considers of much more importance than himself. On the other hand, when such people mix with those who they think are not quite so smart as themselves they in turn become arbitrary and are inclined to lord it over others. Such behavior inevitably results in the manufacture of snobs, whom we find revolving in every circle of society from the lower grades up to the very summit and apex of the fashionable world."

His View of Society.

Some of Mr. Martin's statements concerning society were widely published when he was at the height of his popularity. Here are a few taken from an interview given in 1908:

"The people who belong to society—I call it that for want of a better name—must have something more than money; they must have personal magnetism, tact, common sense. They must have been successful in some way. I will hold it against everybody that money to-day counts for less in New York than in any other great city of the world. There are plenty of people who are not rich among those who make up what is called society. They never lack for invitations. But they have tact, self-control, personal magnetism. They do things. They are not afraid. They have opinions of their own. Monkey dinners or moonlight bathing parties do not interest them."

At another time he said: "Those who attempt to succeed by treading upon others will themselves be trodden upon. The aim of the social world should be to elevate and improve those about them."

Mr. Martin expressed himself just as freely upon a thousand other topics. He even drew up a political programme in 1911 which dealt in a large measure with the great social problems of the day.

Mr. Martin's usual programme was to go each year in May to Paris for the season there, and thence to London. In August he went to the Scottish lodge of his brother, Bradley Martin, in Scotland, where he remained until his return to New York, for the social happenings here. He frequently visited Palm Beach in February and March, but was seldom seen at Newport. Mr. Martin's niece, Miss Cornelia Martin, daughter of Bradley Martin, married the Earl of Craven, and Mr. Martin frequently was a visitor at their Coombe estate near Coventry, England. On one occasion in September, 1909, he played host to all of the children of the families on the estate at their harvest feast, assisting in distributing boxes of toys and made an address. He was as free to express his views on society while in England or France as while in America.

Active in Settlement Work.

In the social settlement work in this city Mr. Martin took an active part. His entertainments at the Bowery Mission were held generally during the Christmas holidays. Once he was accompanied by Mme. Nordica and Marie Dressler, who entertained the flock of homeless men. A number of men and women active in society accompanied him on his tours which started at the Hotel Plaza, where he had his apartments. The Bowery always had a welcome for Mr. Martin. He always called the homeless men "My boys." His heart-to-heart talks with them were widely published. One of the Bowery Mission meetings he said:

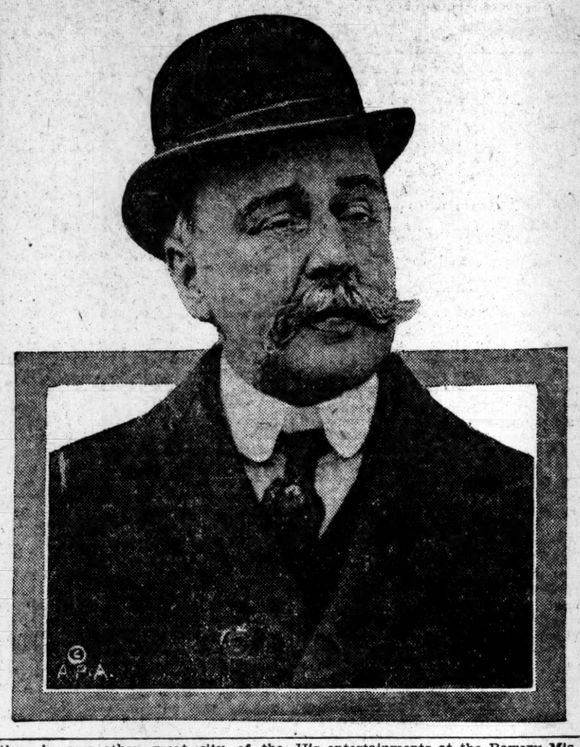
"I love you all, and in the few years that the Almighty may give me I am going to devote my time to helping you. I come to you not as a stranger, but I come as a friend, and I am so full of emotion that I can hardly talk."

Mr. Martin was a member of many clubs, among them the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, and Aero of New York; Marlborough, St. James, Bachelors', and Wellington of London; the Travelers, Automobile, and Polo of Paris, and the Country Club of Puteaux, France.

He left this city some months ago to go to London, and more recently gave up his apartments at the Plaza, keeping the Knickerbocker Club as his New York address.

Mr. Martin was a Director of the Metropolitan Trust Company. He came into a considerable estate upon the death of his brother, Bradley Martin, Sr., in February, 1913. On Feb. 6 of this year he leased the house at 6 Cumberland Place, London, for ten years, with the purpose of installing there the art collection of his friend Henry Sands. Mr. Sands not long before had bequeathed $25,000 to him for that purpose. Howard T. Martin was a brother of Mr. Martin.

Frederick Townsend Martin



SNOWSTORM CURED ZOO'S ARCTIC GOOSE

Dolly Broke from Her Cage to Go Sliding on the Big Drifts Outside.

BEEN HAPPY EVER SINCE

And No Longer Tries to Steal Other Birds' Food—Squirrels Take Refuge in the Arsenal.

Bill Snyder, head keeper of the Zoo in Central Park, is now pondering the strange case of Dolly, the arctic goose. Since the cold spell of a week ago the disposition of this bird has undergone a complete change. Bob Copeland, the policeman who succeeded the veteran Andy Smith, suggested to Snyder that perhaps the goose had been deceived into thinking that she was again in the arctic.

"Copeland is only a new-comer," Snyder said yesterday when he was told of the policeman's theory. "That was the first reason that suggested itself to me, but now Spring-like weather is here again and still Dolly remains a changed bird."

The change in the arctic goose has been for the better. Previous to the coming of the cold, Dolly was noted among the keepers for her surly disposition. As Bill often expressed it, Dolly was always looking for trouble. The arctic goose is one of the family of birds that occupies the open air cage and the bird house just south of the lion house. In it are kept a company of pigeons, the pelicans, a duck or two, a crane and some small birds. Dolly has been the terror of the cage. She browbeat the smaller birds, and only the stern watchfulness of Hidalgo Pete, the largest of the pelicans, prevented her from making life miserable for all. Now all is changed, and to quote Bill Snyder again Dolly is now the life of the aviary.

Bill first noticed the change in Dolly when he arrived at the Zoo a week ago yesterday. All night long it had been snowing, and it was still coming down in wind-driven sheets when the head keeper reached the park. Except for a clamoring in the bird house all was quiet in the Zoo. The park was like a deserted village. The snow was over everything, and such was the depressing effect, that even Dewey, the lion who usually welcomes the morning with a song, was silent. Snyder, curious as to the meaning of the disturbance in the aviary, hastened there. Outside in the open air cage the snow had drifted two feet deep or more in front of the house which sheltered the bird family.

The noise came from just inside the closed door, and it sounded, so Snyder insists, as if a small battering ram was in use. "Bang!" it sounded again, and to the keeper's surprise the door gave and opened slightly outwardly. Investigation showed him that it was caused by the efforts of Dolly to reach the arctic climate without. Bill is ready to make an affidavit, he says, that Dolly had succeeded in lifting up the latch which locked the door. This is so arranged that it can be opened either from the outside or the inside of the house.

"Dolly," he said yesterday, after settling himself comfortably upon a bale in the hay house, from which vantage point he recounts each week the wonderful happenings among his charges, "was in fine good humor. That was the first thing I noticed. She appeared to be chuckling to herself in arctic goose fashion. This, I will note in passing, is the first sign I observed of that change in disposition which was this week to surprise every keeper in the park.

"Since early in the morning the goose had apparently been making an effort to get into the open. When she finally managed to get the door open sufficient to allow her to squeeze through, she found her progress stopped by the great pile of snow that had drifted up against the bird house door. It was too high for her to get above it in the narrow space of the partly open door. I thought she was stumped. Nothing of the sort. She began at once to tunnel her way through the drift. This she set about in the most business-like way. I believe now that the arctic geese up around the north pole must spend most of their time making tunnels in snow.

"Dolly went about it like an experienced hand. She had to dig five feet or more before she got through to the open. She accomplished this feat in about half an hour. For the rest of the morning no youngster in the park had more fun in the snow that did that arctic goose. She just seemed to go crazy. One of the strangest things I ever saw was that goose climbing to the top of a snowdrift and sliding down."

At this point the audience nearly broke up because Policeman Copeland laughed out loud. A withering glance and a muttered remark about ignorance from Bill was his punishment.

Ever since that memorable and until the snow in the aviary melted Dolly was one of the star attractions of the Zoo. Her antics in the snow have contributed to the enjoyment of a whole army of youngsters. Not only that, but the keepers say that Dolly has won the friendship of every bird in the great cage. Bob Hurton and Joseph Cunningham, keepers, both bear testimony that Dolly has been sharing her food with the whole flock of pigeons. This is so unusual that Bill has entered a note of it for future reference in the book he intends to write. Previous to the coming of the snow Dolly's disposition was to fight everything in sight.

"I have been a student of wild things a long time," said Snyder, "but never in my experience have I seen a drop in temperature bring such a change to bird or beast. Dolly has been in the Zoo for some years, and she was as cross as a scolding old woman. Now see the change. She is of a sunny, open disposition. Everybody is her friend."

One other problem confronts Snyder and that is the demand made upon him for a report of just how many squirrels have found in the Arsenal Building a place of refuge from the cold. The little animals climb up and down the fire escapes on the side of the building. In some way they have found an entrance into the old building. When the cold weather set in some took up their quarters there. Some are still there, and Bill's task is to find out how many are under the roof, and to devise a way of driving the little tenants into the park again.

They make their appearance at the most unexpected times and some. It is said, though the report cannot be verified, used a drawer in the Commissioner's desk in which to store nuts. Even Snyder admits he was much frightened only the other day when one of them leaped from a window curtain upon his shoulder.

Passengers In on the Savoie.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Savoie from Havre were:

C. A. Andrews, A. Barden, Miss G. Britt, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Cramer, W. H. Douglas, Mrs. J. Mulhall, A. Roosevelt, and the Rev. L. A. Ricklin.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BLUM.—March 6, 151 East 143d St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Blum, a daughter.

FELDMAN.—March 5, 958 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Feldman, a son.

GLASER.—March 4, 411 15th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Glaser, a daughter.

LUSTIG.—March 6, 322 East 77th St., to Dr. and Mrs. W. Lustig, a daughter.

MEYLER.—March 3, 1,831 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Meyler, a daughter.

NEWBERGER.—March 1, 1,129 Teller Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Newberger, a daughter.

SELKOWITZ.—March 6, 530 West 157th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Selkowitz, a son.

Engaged.

BACHRACH—SINGER.—Hermina Singer to Harry Bachrach.

BAILIN—MARGER.—Rose Marger to Edie Bailin.

COHEN—RADEN.—Minnie I. Raden to Hyman H. Cohen.

DAVID—FRIEDMAN.—Anna Friedman to Abraham David.

ESCHELBACHER—KOCH.—Johanna Koch to Theodor Eschelbacher.

FEINBURG—KODZIESEN.—Ruth Kodziesen to David Feinburg.

FISCHER—ADLER.—Jennie Adler to William Fischer.

GOLDSTEIN—SENFELD.—Fannie Senfeld to Maxwell Goldstein.

GRETHER—KUESPERT.—Julia Kuespert to Charles M. Grether.

HAAS—ROTHSCHILD.—Rae Rothschild to Jack Haas.

KASSEL—SILBERBER.—Pauline Silberber to David C. Kassel.

KNEIP—KAHN.—Miriam Kahn to Joseph Kneip.

KORN—BAUER.—Selma Bauer to Joseph Korn.

LEWIS—LIPSMAN.—Rebecca Lipsman to Elias A. Lewis.

LOEB—JANKAUER.—Helen Jankauer to Julian M. Loeb.

MARCUS—COPLAND.—Laurine Copland to Charles Marcus.

MAYER—REID.—Gladys Reid to Alexander L. Mayer.

MORRILL—ELIN.—Malvina Elin to Oscar Morrill.

NAGEL—DAVIS.—Corinne Davis to Morris Nagel.

NEWMAN—HARRIS.—Edna H. Harris to Edward A. Newman.

NIER—FOHS.—Hattie Fohs to Isidor Nier.

PRAGER—HESS.—Mattie Hess to Paul Prager.

ROBINSON—SCHEUER.—Mabel Scheuer to Benjamin Robinson.

ROSENBERG—LEVINE.—Bess J. Levine to David Rosenberg.

RUBIN—PARIS.—Evelyn Paris to Max Rubin.

RUPPEL—TAUSIG.—Clementine Tausig to Milton Ruppel.

SCHLESINGER — LEINKRAM. — Jennie Leinkram to David Schlesinger.

SHAINESS—LEVY.—Clara Levy to Jacob Shainess.

SHIRE—WILE.—Birdie Wile to Abraham B. Shire.

STAR—JACOBSON.—Sarah A. Jacobson to Jules Star.

STONE—METZGER.—Etta Metzger to Sidney N. Stone.

ZSUPNIK—WERMES.—Sadye Wermes to Max Zsupnik.

Married.

HAAS—SUSSMAN.—March 4, Ann E. Sussman to Isaac A. Haas.

MAYER—LOEWY.—March 1, Ruth Loewy to Max Mayer.

SHONGUT—FRUHAUF.—March 1, Gertrude Fruhauf to Joseph Shongut.

THORMAN—LEWICK.—March 1, Beatrice L. Lewick to Alfred Thorman.

Brooklyn.

DAVIDSON—TODD.—March 3, Lucile Todd to George G. Davidson.

Died.

BARBOUR.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, March 5, 1914, Sarah Rebecca, wife of the late Robert Barbour, in her 70th year. Funeral services Monday, March 9, at her late residence, 321 Broadway, Paterson, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BARHYDT.—At 40 East 70th St., on Friday, March 6, Emily M., widow of P. Hackley Barhydt and daughter of the late Joseph C. Baldwin. Funeral private.

BENZ.—On Friday, March 6, Lillian Theresa Benz, beloved wife of Sylvester L. Benz and daughter of Minnie and Joel Newman. Funeral from her late residence, 1,168 Trinity Ave., Services at the Church of the Holy Spirit, University and Burnside Avs., at 10 A. M. Monday, March 9.

BLAKESLEE.—On March 7, 1914, Theron J. Blakslee, in his 63d year, beloved husband of Clair White Blakeslee. Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building,) on Tuesday evening, 8 oclock. Interment Plymouth, Conn. London (England) and Paris papers please copy.

BRINCKERHOFF. — March 7, Frank Hatfield, son of the late Rev. Isaac W. and Catherine Brinckerhoff, in his 56th year. Services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Wednesday, 12, noon.

CLARKE.—On Saturday, March 7, at her late residence in New York City, Mary J. McKie, wife of the late George W. Clarke, Ph. D., in her 89th year. Funeral private. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

DUNN.—On March 8, 1914, Ellen Dunn, beloved sister of the late Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn and the late Michael Dunn, and beloved sister of Bart Dunn. Funeral from her late residence, 1,233 3d Av., on Wednesday, March 11, 1914, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, 66th St. and Lexington Av., where a requiem mass at 10 A. M. will be offered for the repose of her soul.

FRITH.—Anna Cooper, aged 31 years, beloved wife of Edward S. Frith, on Friday, March 6, at 20 Central Av., Caldwell, N. J. Funeral Monday, March 9, 8 P. M., at 52 Water St., Paterson, N. J.

GERMON.—Effie. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., Monday, 10 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

GRANT.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on Friday, March 6, 1914, Mary P., daughter of the late Frederick T. and Letitia Grant. Funeral service at her late residence, Ridge Boulevard and 76th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, 2 P. M.

HALLEY.—On March 7, Christina, daughter of Jessie Halley and the late Alexander Halley. Funeral services at her late residence, 335 Madison St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

HELLER.—On Sunday, March 8, at Lakewood, N. J., Matthew J. Heller, aged 70, beloved husband of Caroline Heller and father of Tillie Solomon. Funeral Tuesday, March 10, Jersey Central Railroad, foot of West 23d St., at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Texas papers please copy.

HULL.—On March 8, after a long illness, Almira Hull, widow of Calvin E. Hull. Services from her late home, 531 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 1:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Bridgeport (Conn.) and Saugerties (N. Y.) papers please copy.

McKEAN.—On Sunday morning, Bernard Slagle McKean, beloved husband of Elizabeth M. Becker. Funeral services at his late residence, 184 Elm St., New Rochelle, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

NAPIER.—On Sunday, March 8, Laura D. Napier, wife of the late Alexander D. Napier, in her 81st year. Funeral services at her late residence, 6 Strong Place, Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 11, at 2 P. M.

NIEBUHR.—Margaret E., age 71 years, beloved wife of Henry P. Niebuhr and mother of John, William H., Charles, Edward and Mary Geraghty, died suddenly on Saturday. Funeral from her late residence, 1,893 Fulton Av., Tuesday. Services at St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Franklin Av. and 167th St., where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul Tuesday, 10:30 A. M. Friends and relatives invited.

O'KEEFFE.—On Sunday, March 8, after brief illness, Johanna, (nee Mullins,) beloved wife of William O'Keeffe and devoted mother of Mrs. Edward A. Lean and Evelyn O'Keeffe. Funeral from her late residence, 59 2d Place. Requiem mass will be celebrated on Wednesday, March 11, at 9:30 A. M., in Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, Court and Luquer Sts. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

OUGHEI,TREE.—New York Lodge, No. 330, F. A. M.—The brethren are hereby summoned to our emergent communication at 1:30 P. M., on Tuesday, March 10, 1914, at 45 Perry St., for the purpose of rendering the Masonic honor and respect to our late brother, Martin V. B. Ougheltree. Signed

ARTHUR W. STODDARD, Secretary.
WALTER J. McNAIER, Master.

LE ROW.—Caroline B., aged 69, suddenly, on Sunday, March 8, at residence of Mrs. Rose, 18 West 103d St., Manhattan. Funeral notice later.

LOYD.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, March 7, 1914, Thomas, son of the late Elizabeth Singer and Isaac S. Loyd, in his 84th year. Funeral private.

PARTON.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, March 7, 1914, Arthur Parton, aged 71 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 11 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Interment at Mystic, Conn. Hudson (N. Y.) papers please copy.

POSTLEY.—On Sunday, March 8, 1914, Edith Servoss, beloved wife of Alexander Castle Postley. Services at her late residence, 266 West 93d St., on Wednesday, March 11, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SCHLOSS.—After a short illness, at his home, 116 West 86th St., Louis L. Schloss, beloved husband of Estelle Cohen Schloss. Funeral to be held from the residence Monday morning, March 9, 9:30 o'clock.

SHERWOOD.—Jeanette O. Sherwood, suddenly, of pneumonia, March 5, at Los Angeles, Cal., age 24. Interment at Iowa City.

SWEZEY.—At Westport, Conn., March 8, 1914, Holmes W. Swezey, in his 82d year. Services at the house March 10, 2:30 P. M. Interment at Port Jefferson, L. I., March 11, on arrival there of 1:16 P. M. train.

RAVEN.—On Saturday March 7, 1914, at her residence, 864 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Gertrude Outman Raven, wife of Anton A. Raven, in the 75th year of her age. Funeral services at the Reformed Church on the Heights, Pierrepont St., near Henry St., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 9, at 3 o'clock.

RIEPER.—On March 7, John A. Rieper, husband of Eliza J. and father of Mamie A. Rieper. Funeral from late residence, 61 East 86th St., Thursday, March 12, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

SYLVESTER.—In Brooklyn, March 8, 1914, Ada Mosher, widow of the late Horace C. Sylvester. Funeral notice later.

WESTBEY.—Isabella, 2,384 Webster Av., Bronx, March 7, aged 88. Funeral notice later.

WETTEROTH.—August, 296 East 94th St., March 8. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

WOELFLER.—Ludwig, 508 West 140th St., March 7. Funeral to-day, private.

ZELLER.—Edward, 317 East 89th St., March 6. Funeral to-day 8:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDREAS.—Elizabeth N., 760 Carroll St., March 7, aged 66. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

BOERCKEL.—Florence, Kings County Hospital, March 7, aged 30.

BROWN.—Martin, 81 Wyckoff St., March 6. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

CHAMBERS.—Thomas S. 368 Union St., March 6, aged 52. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

COOLEY.—Mary L., Willis Sanitarium, March 7. Funeral notice later.

DELANEY.—Joseph S., 263 Bainbridge St., March 7. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

DUE.—Peter, 1,053 8th Av., March 7, aged 70. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

FENN.—Mary L., 669 Degraw St., March 6. Funeral service to-morrow.

HULL.—May, 248 Prospect Av., March 7. Funeral service to-day.

KOEHLER.—Elizabeth, 386 Prospect Av., Bronx, March 6, aged 52.

LANGE.—Johann F., 263 Penn St., March 7. Funeral service to-day.

McKEAGE.—Joseph, 357 Adelphi St., March 7. Funeral to-morrow.

McMURRAY.—Frederick, 195 Lefferts Place, March 7. Funeral service to-day.

McNIFF.—Mary E., 7,123 5th Av., March 7, aged 78. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

MECKEL.—John F. 23 Cole St., March 7, aged 46. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

MORRIS.—Joseph H., 132 Winthrop St., March 7, aged 64. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

QUINN.—Julia, 319 Herkimer St., March 6. Funeral to-day.

RAVEN.—Gertrude O., 864 President St., March 7, aged 75. Funeral to-day 3 P. M.

ROBINSON.—Mary A., 929 Jefferson Av., March 6, aged 72.

RYAN.—Joseph J., 38 3d St., March 7. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

STUTZ.—Theodore, 1,821 Greene Av., March 6. Funeral service to-day.

SULLIVAN.—Michael T., 396 19th St., March 7, aged 61.

TAPPEN.—Emma R., East 26th St., Sheepshead Bay, March 7. Funeral private.

ULZHEIMER.—Joseph, 848 Glenmore Av., March 6, aged 52. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

VERLIN.—Julia, 426 Baltic St., March 7. Funeral to-day.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BALDWIN.—Robert, 90 North 7th St., Newark, March 7. Funeral service to-day.

BIRD.—Hattie A., 59 Sherman Av., Newark, March 7. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

COHEN.—Ellen, 813 Warren St., Newark, March 7, aged 62. Funeral to-morrow, 8:30 A. M.

CRANE.—Margaret, 406 South 10th St., Newark, March 6, aged 33. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DRUCKER.—Ida, 164 Orange St., Newark, March 7, aged 57. Funeral notice later.

GAHVILLER.—Eugene, 100 Summer Av., Newark, March 7, aged 65.

GALLAWAY.—Harry, 112 Washington St., Hoboken, March 6, aged 40.

HANDSCHUH.—Reinhold, 1,038 South 10th St., Newark, March 7, aged 49. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

HASSETT.—Edna C., 442 Warren St., Newark, March 6, aged 7. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HEFFRON.—Elizabeth, 68 Nichols St., Newark, March 7. Funeral notice later.

HERALD.—Bertha, 181 Brunswick St., Newark, March 6, aged 58. Funeral to-morrow.

A COURT DECISION

AUTOMATIC Sprinklers are no longer an optional proposition—the Appellate Division recently decided that the Fire Commissioner may use his discretion as to where they should be installed.

We invite you to write for our new booklet on this subject—one of the few booklets that is really worth while.

I. TANENBAUM SON & COMPANY
Specialists in Insurance and Installers of Automatic Sprinklers
Singer Building—New York

Died.

VANDERBILT.—Suddenly, at his late residence in Washington, D. C., George W., youngest son of the late William H. Vanderbilt, in the 52d year of his age. Funeral services will be held on Monday, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Bethlehem Chapel of Washington Cathedral. Interment at the convenience of the family.

VEZIN.—Suddenly, at Miami, Fla., on Friday, March 6, Oscar Vezin, son of Oscar and Alice King Vezin, in the 47th year of his age. Services on Tuesday, March 10, at 10:30 A. M. at 712 Grove St., Elizabeth, N. J. Funeral private. Interment at Greenwood. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

WALKER.—On Saturday, March 7, James, husband of Isabella Rollins Walker, at his residence, 71 East 87th St. Funeral services at his late home Tuesday morning, March 10, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

WALSH.—Amelia G., at her late residence, 1,568 President St., Brooklyn, suddenly, March 8. Funeral services Tuesday, March 10, at 8 P. M. Interment at Warwick, N. Y.

WASHBURN.—In Havana, Cuba, Feb. 26, Benjamin Davis Washburn, in his 67th year, formerly of Scarsdale, N. Y. Interment at Needham, Mass.

WESTBAY.—March 7, 1914, Isabella Westbay, aged 88. Funeral services at chapel of Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 8th Av., 19th St., Tuesday evening, 8:30. Jersey City papers please copy.

WETMORE.—On March 7, 1914, Caroline Elizabeth, widow of David Wetmore, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral services private.

WILLIAMSON.—On March 8, after a brief illness, May E. Williamson of 109 West 45th St. Remains now at E. Gordon's Funeral Parlors, 27 Columbus Av. Funeral services at the Paulist Fathers' Church, 60th St. and Columbus Av., on Tuesday, March 10, at 10 A. M.

WILMERDING.—Annie Clinton, widow of the late Thomas A. Wilmerding of New York, in the 87th year of her age, on March 7, 1914. Funeral private.

WURTENBERG.—Arnold Wurtenberg of Glens Falls, N. Y., in his 70th year, beloved brother of Mrs. A. Mayer and Gustave Wurtenberg. Funeral from the Chapel, 500 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, one block from Atlantic Av. Subway station, on Tuesday, March 10, at 2 P. M. Interment at Union Field Cemetery.

BASCH.—Wolff, 318 West 39th St., March 7, aged 73. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

BLUM.—Stephan, 158 East 32d St., March 6.

BOTE.—Meta, 511 West 168th St., March 7, aged 62. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

COLLINS.—Margaret, 1,078 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, March 7, aged 66. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

COMATH.—Catharina, 632 Union Av., Bronx, March 6, aged 59. Funeral to-day.

CROMER.—Margaret, 1,078 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, March 7, aged 66. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

DOWDALL.—Catherine, 109 Amsterdam Av., March 6, aged 58.

DUNLAP.—Annie, 713 East 179th St., March 6, aged 7.

FEINDEL.—Ella, 277 West 114th St., March 7. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

FITZGIBBONS.—Gerald, 550 West 49th St., March 6, aged 64.

GILSON.—Clarence D., 142 West 96th St., March 6, aged 42. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

GUNNING.—Bernard J., 1,430 Amsterdam Av., March 6. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

HOFFMEISTER.—Amelia, 619 West 127th St., March 7, aged 51. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

HUNERFAUTH.—Jacob, 615 East 179th St., March 7, aged 54.

KROGH.—Mary E., 236 East 53d St., March 6. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

KIEFER.—Louisa, 506 East 188th St., March 7. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

KLINE.—George W., March 6, aged 71. Funeral 401 East 87th St., to-day, 1:30 P. M.

LEVY.—Maurice, 976 Tinton Av., Bronx, March 7, aged 38. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

LONG.—Bridget, 166 East 109th St., March 7. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

McCAFFERTY.—Annie, 248 East 142d St., March 6. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

McCARTHY.—Margaret A., 66 West 101st St., March 6. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

MARTIN.—Florence E., 600 West 135th St., March 6. Funeral to-day.

MORATELLI.—Louis A., March 7, aged 63. Funeral 620 6th Av., to-morrow, 2 P. M.

MORRIS.—Peter F., 42 West Fordham Road, March 6. Funeral private.

MURPHY.—James, 407 East 81st St., March 7. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

NELSON.—Gretha, 699 East 138th St., March 6, aged 9.

O'BEIRNE.—Catherine, 81 Madison St., March 6. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Eileen M., 72 East 123d St., March 6. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

RAPF.—Lena, 554 West 148th St., March 7, aged 49. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

REIHER.—Sophie, 311 East 52d St., March 7. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

RHONE.—Daniel F., 228 West 27th St., March 7. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

SCHLOSS.—Theora, 101 West 88th St., March 7, aged 8. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

SOMERS.—James, 148 East 84th St., March 7. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

STEININGER.—Simon E., 140 East 92d St., March 6, aged 40.

WARNECKE.—August, 236 East 55th St., March 7, aged 68. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WESTBEY.—Isabella, 2,384 Webster Av., Bronx, March 7, aged 88. Funeral notice later.

WETTEROTH.—August, 296 East 94th St., March 8. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

WOELFLER.—Ludwig, 508 West 140th St., March 7. Funeral to-day, private.

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BOERCKEL.—Florence, Kings County Hospital, March 7, aged 30.

BROWN.—Martin, 81 Wyckoff St., March

BASEBALL MEN LEAVE CITY---GIANTS AND YANKEES WIN---TENNIS---BOXING---BILLIARDS

PLAYERS SEPARATE AFTER LONG TOUR

Schaefer Denies Story of Jump to Federals—McGraw Leaves for Marlin.

Two desertions from organized ball is the full extent of the Federal invasion among the ranks of the world's tourists. The players separated yesterday after their long journey around the world, some going direct to their training camps, while most of the players who wore White Sox uniforms on the tour departed on the special train at 11 o'clock for Chicago. Germany Schaefer was aboard the special, and he declared that there was absolutely no foundation for the report that he had jumped to the Federal League.

At the same time the game's greatest comedian admitted that he was not under contract with the Washington club, though he expects he will be in a short time. Nick Altrock met him at the Cunard pier last Friday with a commission from Clark Griffith to sign his brother fun-maker, but Germany did not sign. The Federals have been making no unusual efforts to get Schaefer, although he admitted yesterday that some of them had been "buzzing around." He will attend the banquet to be tendered by the Chicago fans to Comiskey to-morrow night, and then he will go to the springs at West Baden, Ind., for a week. He said yesterday that he would probably go from West Baden to Charlottesville, Va., where the Washington team trains.

More than 100 Chicagoans were aboard the special train which pulled out of the Grand Central Station for Chicago yesterday morning shortly after 11 o'clock. This included the world's touring White Sox and fans, as well as the delegation who came here last Thursday to join in the New York welcome and attend the banquet here. President Charles A. Comiskey, still showing the effects of his recent illness, was with the Chicago rooters aboard the special.

Sam Crawford, Tom Daly and Jack Bliss were the White Sox players of the recent tour who did not go on the special train. Crawford left early yesterday morning for his home in Detroit. He will make a short visit there then go to Omaha for a few days, and he expects to join the Tigers at the training camp in Gulfport, Miss., early next week. Daly came in Boston yesterday morning and will report to Manager Callahan in Chicago Wednesday.

A note of sadness marked the departure of Jim Scott, the big pitcher of the White Sox. Scott received word Saturday night that his brother had died at Landers, Wyo., and he will go direct to that city without making any long stay at Chicago. He will join the Sox at the Pasa Robles, Cal., training camp, in about a week. Manager Callahan, Buck Weaver, Andy Slight, Red Faber, Daly and Joe Benz will leave Chicago Wednesday for the Sox camp at Pasa Robles. Benz left New York for Chicago Friday and will be married in the latter city to-morrow night.

Lefty Leverenz, Germany Shaefer and Dick Egan will leave Chicago Wednesday for a week at West Baden before joining their teams at the training camps. Pete Spanel will go to his home in Texas for a short visit before reporting to Manager Carrigan at Hot Springs. Steve Evans, who jumped to the outlaws Saturday, made the trip to Chicago by the special train. He will spend a few days at his home before leaving to join the Brooklyn Feds at Columbia, S. C.

The New York players who figured in the world's tour, left yesterday morning for Marlin, Texas, in charge of Manager John J. McGraw. Up to a late hour Saturday night McGraw was undecided about going to the banquet in Chicago. The Chicago delegation implored him strongly to go, but he felt that he was needed at the Giants' training camp so he finally called off the Chicago trip. He was accompanied by George Wiltse, Fred Merkle, Larry Doyle, Jim Thorpe, Bunny Hearne, and Mike Donlin, who has been signed for the pinch hitting role made vacant by the departure of Moose McCormick to the Southern League.

Players from other National League clubs made early getaways for their respective training camps. Al Wingo and Lee Magee left early for the Cardinals' camp at St. Augustine, Fla., and Lobert left for Philadelphia for a short visit before making a start for Wilmington, N. C., to join the Phillies. Mike Doolan will also remain in Philadelphia for a few days before he joins Otto Knabe's Baltimore Federals at Southern Pines, N. C.

President Harry Hempstead of the Giants will not attend the banquet at Chicago to-morrow night. He is now planning for a vacation of about a month before the opening of the championship season at the Polo Grounds. He is considering trips to Bermuda or California with a strong leaning toward the Golden Gate. He plans to start from here Wednesday or Thursday and return home about April 10.

W. E. Fritsch of St. Louis and Edward E. Gates of Indianapolis, the Federal Leaguers, who remained here after President Gilmore's departure Saturday, in order to take care of any more world's tourists who might care to go to the new league, departed for their homes yesterday. All the Federal League teams are due to start this week for their training camps in the South. The Kansas City and Indianapolis teams will go to Witchita Falls, Texas; Chicago to Shreveport, La.; St. Louis to Monroe, La.; Pittsburgh to Lynchburg, Va.; Brooklyn to Columbia, S. C.; Buffalo to Danville, Va., and Baltimore to Southern Pines, N. C. Each team will be accompanied by an umpire, who is also expected to improve by working in the exhibition games. Bill Brennan, former National Leaguer, and chief of staff in the Federal League, will accompany Joe Tinker's Chicago team which is scheduled to start South to-morrow.

Chicago Federals Start South.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Joseph Tinker, manager, and two-score of ball players to-night departed for Shreveport, La., to start the training season of the Chicago Federal League team. A special train took the party, and carried in addition to the players the trainer and others directly connected with the team, President Gilmore of the Federal League, President Charles Weeghman and Vice President William Walker of the local club, as well as a number of newspaper men. Thirty athletes are expected to report at Shreveport, and from them Tinker will select a team.

Stevens Institute Baseball Games.

The baseball season of the Stevens Institute of Technology will start April 1 against the military cadets at West Point and close June 13 with the annual Rutgers game at New Brunswick. The schedule follows:

April 1, West Point, at West Point; 11, Seventh Regiment, at Hoboken; 17, Hamilton, at Hoboken; 18, Union, at Schenectady; 22, New York University, at New York; 25, Worcester Poly Institute, at Worcester; 29, Columbia, at New York; May 2, Trinity, at Hartford; 6, Rutgers, at Hoboken; 9, Rensselaer Poly Institute, at Troy; 13, College of the City of New York, at Hoboken; 30, Montclair A. C., at Montclair; June 9, Rutgers, at Hoboken; 13, Rutgers, at New Brunswick.

Bliss Demands Too Much.

Jack Bliss overslept yesterday and failed to catch the tourists' special train to Chicago at 11 o'clock. He took a train later in the day. Bliss received an offer from the Federal League, but his demands were greatly in excess of what they offered. The Federal League officials stated that they would make no further effort to get the globe-touring catcher. Bliss played with Sacramento last season, and has been sold to the Venice Club of the same league.

Good Scores at New Rochelle.

The thirteen men that faced the traps at the weekly shoot of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday returned some excellent scores, notably J. P. Donovan, whose full score of 25 won him the leg for the Monthly Cup, and H. M. Bullock's full score of 25, with which he captured a leg on the Accumulation Cup. Donovan was also successful in the shoot-off for the 15-"bird" scratch prize, and A. Chandler won the 10-"bird" scratch trophy in a shoot-off against six others. He also won the distance handicap for the Stevens Prize, with a score of 23 from a distance of 16 yards.

YANKEES DEFEAT HOUSTON.

Manager Chance Fines Caldwell $50 for Not Training.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 8.—The fact that the Yankees managed to win their second exhibition game of the season by beating the Houston Club yesterday was good news for Chance, but it seems that the manager was mad last night. The trouble seems to be that Ray Caldwell has fallen by the wayside as far as the training rules set down by Frank Chance are concerned. The result was that the New York leader gave the big pitcher a good talking to last night and fined him $50.

From the way the New York leader talked he will not stand for Caldwell's nonsense much longer. That was mostly the big hurler's trouble last season, and unless he takes a brace he will go the way of the majority of ball players who find that they would like to train as some people do on Broadway.

While the Yankees had a tough battle to beat the Houston club, they managed to win out by the score of 4 to 0 in the last two innings of the game. It was a real live game, the New York manager making a kick on a bad decision by the umpire in the seventh inning, when Maisel had a man forced at third base.

The Yankees were rather weak in the hitting line, due to the fact that the curve pitching by the Houston Club hurlers kind of fooled the New Yorkers, as their pitchers have not been curving the ball as yet in the hitting practice.

Pitcher Carl Thompson, who was secured from the Atlanta Club, reported to Manager Chance yesterday. He does not play Sunday baseball, so was not in uniform. The Yankees will go about their regular training work to-day. Their next exhibition game will be with the Houston Club on Wednesday. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b	4	0	0	1	4
Chan'l, cf	2	1	0	0	0
Walsh, lf	5	1	0	2	0
Wims, 1b	2	1	0	12	1
Hart'y, 2b	4	1	2	1	2
P'k'h, ss	3	0	1	2	3
Gilh'l'y, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Gos'tt, c	2	1	2	5	4
Criss, p	2	0	0	0	2
Warh'p, p	0	0	0	0	0
Rose, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	26	4	5	27	16

HOUSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lemon, ss	4	0	1	0	4
Mein't, cf	2	0	0	0	0
Davis, rf	4	0	0	2	1
Wh'm'n, lf	2	0	0	3	1
McD'ld, 1b	3	0	1	9	0
New'm, 1b	3	0	0	1	0
Dodd, 2b	3	0	0	5	3
Malloy, c	1	0	0	4	1
Allen, c	1	0	0	1	1
Burch, c	1	0	0	1	5
Clark, p	0	0	0	0	1
Napier, p	1	0	1	0	2
Total	28	0	3	27	21

Errors—Maisel, Lemon, 3; Davis, Dodd, Malloy.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	—4
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Hits—Off Allen, 1 in 3 innings; off Criss, 1 in 4 innings; off Clark, 1 in 2 innings; off Warhop, 1 in 3 innings. Two-base hits—Lemon, Newnam, Maisel, Channell, Napier. Double plays—Criss, Hartzell, and Williams; Davis and Malloy. Struck out—By Criss, 2; by Clark, 1; by Warhop, 1; by Napier, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Criss, 1; by Allen, 1; by Clark, 1; by Warhop, 1. Sacrifice hits—McDonald, Napier, Rose. Sacrifice flies—Hartzell. Left on bases—Houston, 7; New York, 10. First base on errors—Houston, 3; New York, 4. Bases on balls—Off Allen, 1; off Clark, 3; off Criss, 2; off Warhop, 4. Stolen bases—Hartzell, Lemon, Walsh. Umpire—Mr. Gardner.

Beaumont Trims Yankee Rookies.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAUMONT, Texas, March 8.—The Beaumont Texas League team hopped on to Hutchinson's delivery in the closing round here to-day, slapping out two singles and a double after the first man up had been hit. Three runs resulted, enough to win the game, and with nobody out. The Yank second-string men took the lead in the first inning on errors, followed by a clean single by Reynolds, and held it until the eighth. In their half of the ninth, one error and a succession of bunts brought in another two-run lead. Pieh pitched in nice form, but was no mystery to the minor leaguers. New Orleans outplayed and outbatted New Yorkers in all departments. The score:

BEAUMONT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Mal'n'y, lf	4	1	0	2	0	0
Quinn, c	4	1	2	7	1	0
Dodd, 3b	5	1	3	1	4	0
Cooke, 1b	5	0	2	14	0	0
Betts, s	4	0	2	1	2	0
Durbin, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
McM'n, 2b	3	1	1	0	4	0
Albus, rf	2	1	1	0	0	0
Taft, p	1	0	1	0	0	0
Brant, p	2	0	1	0	1	0
J.Smith, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	3	18	27	12	0

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Boone, ss	3	1	1	3	1	0
Coan, 1b	4	1	2	7	0	0
Coot, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Hold'n, cf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Crov'r, cf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Peters, c	4	0	1	7	1	0
Pieh, p	3	0	0	1	0	1
Hut's'n, p	1	0	1	0	1	0
Eschen, 2b	4	2	2	3	0	1
Brown, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	0
Ruddy, 3b	3	0	0	2	2	1
Total	33	5	6	*24	9	3

*None out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Betts, Durkin, (2,) McMahon, Taft, Eschen, Brown, Ruddy.

Beaumont	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3—6
New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—5

Three-base hit—Eschen. Two-base hit—Dodd. First base on errors—Beaumont, 2; New York, 4. Double plays—Dodd and Cooke; Brant, Durbin and Cooke. Passed ball—Reynolds. Struck out—By Taft, 2; by Brant, 3; by J. Smith, 1; by Pieh, 6; by Hutchinson, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Brant, (Holden;) by Hutchinson, (Maloney.) Wild pitches—Taft, 2. Sacrifice hits—McMahon, Ruddy. Left on bases—New York, 5; Beaumont, 9. Bases on balls—Off Taft, 2; off Pieh, 8. Stolen bases—Maloney, Burgess, Cooke. Umpire—Mr. Andrews. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Columbia Sure of a Tie.

Although it missed its chance to win the intercollegiate basket ball championship outright by being beaten by Yale in one game last week, Columbia is assured of a tie for the title with Cornell, which still has one game to play. The New York five were trounced by the Blue at New Haven on Tuesday, but came back strong against the same team on Saturday night, and pulled out a clean victory. Inasmuch as it is practically a certainty that Cornell will defeat Dartmouth in the final game of the season, the league standing will result in a tie for the title, an occurrence that has never before taken place in the history of basket ball in the East. The standing:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Columbia	8	2	.800	Princeton	5	5	.500
Cornell	7	2	.778	Penn.	2	8	.200
Yale	6	4	.600	Dartmouth	1	8	.111

To Name Billiard Referee.

Alfred De Oro and Fred Eames will meet this afternoon for the purpose of selecting a referee for their three nights' match of 150 points, which opens at Doyle's Academy on Forty-second Street to-morrow night, with the three-cushion championship of the world at stake. Both men requested Jack Doyle to name the referee, but realising the great importance of the contest he submitted the names of Albert G. Cutler, Tom Gallagher, Harry Cline, and George Moore. One of this quartet will be chosen to act as third man at the table. Besides the title, which is now held by De Oro, there is at stake a $1,000 purse and the $1,500 Lambert Trophy.

Manhasset Bay Y. C. Shoot.

Tracey H. Lewis, shooting against nine others at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday, won the leg of the Yearly Cup, with a score of 24 out of the possible 25, after a shoot-off with F. L. Richards, who had tied his score. The winner of the leg for the Monthly Cup, the only other match decided, was D. E. Smith, with a score of 23.

Walkers in Long Trips.

Fred Lachermacher, the official pathfinder of the Walkers' Club of America, led twenty-six members of the club yesterday in the weekly walk from Van Cortlandt Park to Hastings-on-the-Hudson and return. Several parts of the route were in poor condition, but the contestants finished in good shape. The walk on next Sunday will start from Columbus Circle at 9 A. M. and the destination will be Creedmore, L. I.

Wrestlers Ready for Tourney.

The wrestlers who are to take part in the international tournament at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night are on the ground and in good shape, with the exception of Tom Jenkins. The ex-world's champion will come down from West Point, where he is wrestling instructor to the military cadets, to-morrow afternoon. Jenkins has been paired off with Waldek Zbyszko, the young Pole who recently won the big tourney in Paris. Alexander Aberg, the Finnish champion, is to tackle Ivan Namutoff, the giant Cossack, and Gustav Fristensky, the Bohemian, will take on Charles Himmard, who is the Canadian champion. Stanislaus Zbyszko, who is to meet Georges Lurich, in a "special" match, best two out of three falls, arrived in town last night.

Dick Cotter with Giants.

Manager McGraw will give Dick Cotter, a semi-professional catcher, a try-out with the Giants. Cotter has shown much promise behind the bat, and he was with McGraw's party when it started for Marlin Springs yesterday.

GIANTS' PITCHERS HOLD DALLAS SAFE

Tesreau and Prieste Shut Out Texans and Keep Three Hits Well Scattered.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 8.—In a game of clean, steady fielding and superior prowess with the bat by the Giants, the latter this afternoon defeated Dallas 3 to 0. Tesreau and Prieste, New York mound workers, saw to it that there was a great scarcity of hits on the Dallas side, and their support was flawless, embracing as a star feature a one-handed stop by Milton Stock.

The home team also fielded well, making two double plays which robbed the Giants out of runs, and it was only in one inning that the New Yorkers were able to score. Against the pitching of Hornsby and Strobel their batting was too light and scattered to be of any service. The weather was warm and Summerlike, but the Giants did not bat as well as in the cold wind of the day before.

The Dallas batsmen made two hits off Tesreau and one off Prieste, and that was all. The three were widely scattered. Tesreau never once used his spitball, relying on a simple change of pace. Prieste, a side-arm pitcher with a slow, stiff-arm delivery, mixed up his shoots to good purpose, in only one inning did he allow the home team to reach first, and at no time in the game did Dallas get a man beyond second base. The New York pitching has been well attended to in the two games here, since Dallas made the small total of two runs in eighteen innings.

It was Scott, an Indian, that the Giants did their scoring. The first man to find Scott for a hit was another Indian, Chief Meyers. Familiar with war whoop greetings on the big league circuit Meyers was quite at home when Scott promised him. Scott belongs to the less traveled Indian, perhaps did not know what to make of the strange sounds, but, anyway, he put one over and Meyers laid it to centre field for a base hit. He then followed with four called balls, a wild pitch and a single by Grant which brought in two runs and clinched the game.

Meyers did the best hitting for the Giants and in the two games here has acquired a very creditable batting average of .667, four swats in six times up, a standard which he is not averse to maintaining when the real warfare begins.

The Giants will play in Beaumont on April 7 and 8 as well as April 1. Kinsella booked the additional dates to-day. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
S'g'rs, cf	2	1	0	6	0	0
Bes, ss	3	0	0	1	3	0
Har'son, rf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Grant, 2b	3	0	1	3	1	0
T.J'dan, lb	4	0	2	9	0	0
Stock, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	0
Dyer, ss	4	0	0	2	4	0
Meyers, c	3	1	2	1	1	0
E.J'ston, c	1	0	0	4	0	0
Tes'u, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Prieste, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	32	3	6	27	11	0

DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
T.J'son, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Hyson, ss	3	0	0	0	3	0
H.H'by, 2b	1	0	0	3	0	0
M'Carty, lf	4	0	0	4	0	0
Storch, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Rob'son, cf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Gross, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	0
Tullos, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	0
Walker, 3b	1	0	0	0	1	0
Harly'e, ss	2	0	0	1	0	0
Fenner, c	2	0	0	3	0	0
Thomas, c	1	0	0	1	2	0
E.H'by, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Scott, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Strobel, p	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	30	0	3	27	10	0

Error—Walker.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

First base on error—New York. Left on bases—New York, 7; Dallas, 4. First base on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off E. Hornsby, 2; off Scott, 3. Struck out—By Tesreau, 2; by Prieste, 4; by Scott, 3; by Strobel, 2. Two-base hit—Myers. Sacrifice hits—Snodgrass. Stolen base—Stock. Double plays—C. Jordan and Gross; E. Hornsby, Harber, and Gross. Wild pitches—E. Hornsby, Scott (2.) Hit by pitched ball—Prieste. Passed ball—Smith. Tesreau, 2, in five innings; off Prieste, 1, in four innings; off E. Hornsby, 3, in three innings; off Scott, 4, in three innings; off Strobel, 2, in three innings. Umpires—Mr. Dunlap. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

CUBS NOT YET SOLD.

Gov. Tener Still Considering Offer Made by J. T. Connery of Chicago.

President John K. Tener of the National League returned to Harrisburg yesterday without having completed any deal for the sale of the Chicago Cubs. Charles P. Taft has left the matter entirely in his hands, and it is expected that the club will be sold to a syndicate of Chicago men, headed by John T. Connery, within the next week. Mr. Connery disclaims any intention of buying the Cubs, but his friends say that he is anxious to get it, and identified with him in the transaction is Roger Sullivan, the Chicago politician.

The National Commission discussed the Chicago situation before its members left the city, and will be satisfied with the disposition which Gov. Tener makes of the property. The Chicago fans who were here at the Giants-White Sox banquet on Saturday night are very anxious for Mr. Connery to get the club. They want to see the old Cub prestige re-established. Judge Adelor Petit in his address at the Biltmore dinner said that the dream of Chicago fans was to have Frank Chance and Johnny Evers back with the Cubs. He suggested that this would be the most effective means of disposing of the Federal League opposition in Chicago.

August Herrmann and Ban Johnson both returned to Chicago yesterday, where they will attend the complimentary dinner to the White Sox to-morrow night.

WORKOUT FOR BROOKLYN.

Manager Robinson Gives Players Two Hours' Hard Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 8.—Manager Robinson outguessed the weather man yesterday when he decided to have a two hours' workout this morning instead of the afternoon. While the weather this morning was not ideal, the Superbas confined their limbering up exercises to the medicine ball, handball court and the sliding pit. These exercises seem to have caught the fancy of the players to such an extent that there is something doing all the time.

The first exhibition game will probably be played on Wednesday, when Ty Cobb and Nap Rucker, with the aid of members of the local team, will face the Superbas' first team. The proceeds will go toward the fixing up of the grand stand at Warren Park, so as to have it in readiness for the opening of the South Atlantic League season. A big crowd is expected, as Rucker and Cobb served their apprenticeship in this city and jumped into the majors the same year.

Mowry, who joined the Brooklyns toward the close of last season, is bothered with a bad leg, but will be back in the line-up within a few days.

Home Run Wins for Detroit.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 8.—A home run by First Baseman Burns, a recruit, won for Detroit a 7 to 4 game here to-day from the New Orleans team of the Southern Association. Burns made his drive in the tenth with the bases full. New Orleans made one run in its half of the tenth. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	7	9	1
New Orleans	4	10	2

Batteries—Williams, Schuls, Mains, and Baker, McKee; Walker, Styles, and Higgins.

Crimson Crew at Annapolis.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 8.—In preparation for a race with the Naval Academy eight at Annapolis on April 25 the Harvard crew will leave here April 19, and will be guests of the academy during several days of training, according to plans announced to-day. The race will be over a course of 1 6-16 miles. This will be the first Spring trip for a Harvard crew since 1908, when a visit was made to Annapolis.

GIBSON'S FAREWELL SHOW.

Matchmaker Retires from Garden A. C. To-night—Cross vs. Shugrue.

The coming week in local boxing circles will be marked principally by the retirement of Billy Gibson from the management of the Garden A. C., the biggest boxing club in the East. The farewell show will be staged to-night, and while it lacks many of the attractive features that have marked most of Gibson's efforts as matchmaker at the Garden, it is a well-balanced card which ends the Gibson régime at the noted amphitheatre. This show and the one arranged for Friday night at the Empire A. C. hold first place on the week's boxing programmes at local clubs.

Standing out above the local shows in point of popular interest among New York boxing enthusiasts is the ten-round bout at Milwaukee to-morrow night between Champion Willie Ritchie and the former champion, Ad Wolgast. This is Ritchie's first bout since he boxed Leach Cross at the Garden four months ago.

Jim Coffey, the Dublin Giant, and Battling Levinsky will be the headliners at the Garden A. C. show to-night. In the ten-round semi-final to-night Young Brown of the east side, who defeated Ray Campbell last Thursday night, will oppose Phil Bloom of Brooklyn. Young Fitzpatrick, a 105-pound boxer who has just arrived from England, will oppose Young Zulu Kid in the opening event.

The Empire A. C. show Friday will have as headliners Leach Cross of this city and Joe Shugrue of Jersey City. Phil Cros sand Bull Cassidy will figure in the ten-round semi-final, and Bert Fagin will box Johnny Wilson in the opening ten-round event.

Three ten-round bouts will make up the card at the Atlantic Garden A. C. to-morrow night. Terry Brooks and Young Franks will come together in the feature event, and Johnny Martin will box Danny Ridge in the semi-final.

Kid Graves, the Milwaukee welterweight, and Jack Britton will be the headliners of to-night's show at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Gene Gannon and Charlie Young will be the principals in the ten-round semi-final.

The Olympic A. C. of Harlem will put on its regular weekly show to-night. The New Polo A. C. will be busy Friday night, and the East New York A. C. will stage a show on the same night.

Amateur boxers will get their chance in a non-winners' tournament, for boys that have not won at first prize at the New York A. C. this season, to be held Thursday and Saturday nights at the New York A. C. The entries for this tournament close to-day.

The usual week-end shows will be held Saturday night by the Fairmont, Atlantic Garden, and Sharkey Clubs of New York, the Gowanus, Vanderbilt, Broadway Sporting Club, Irving, and Dexter Park Clubs of Brooklyn, the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City, and the West Brighton A. C. of Staten Island.

Hyman Wins Union S. A. Race.

The members' handicap road run of the Union Settlement Athletic Club was held yesterday over a three-and-a-half-mile course around Central Park. Thirty-one distance men started and twenty-eight finished. M. Hyman, with a start of 1 minute 35 seconds, finished first, thirty-one seconds in front of R. Brewer, who was on the scratch mark. M. Collins, who started from scratch, finished fourteenth, but received the first-time prize, while B. Richmond, who was ninth on the list, won the novice prize. The order of finish: M. Hyman, (1:35,) 19:19; R. Brewer, (2:00,) 19:50; S. Myerson, (1:35,) 19:40; M. Kelsh, (2:10,) 20:26; D. Conway, (1:35,) 19:30; A. Sweet, (2:00,) 20:20; F. Balle, (1:10,) 19:37; B. Richmond, (1:10,) 19:57; J. Mason, (0:55,) 19:40; B. Gross, (1:45,) 20:42; M. Lettis, (2:30,) 21:27; W. Penko, (2:10,) 21:17; J. Lynch, (1:00,) 20:15; M. Collins (scratch,) 21:31; J. Gilday, (1:30,) 20:32; H. A. Cullen, (1:25,) 21:18; H. J. Cottberg, (1:25,) 21:14; G. Schwarz, (1:40,) 21:24; A. Epstein, (2:05,) 21:58; J. Orlando, (1:00,) 21:23; H. Barnett, (2:00,) 22:44; G. Umbach, (2:30,) 24:04; G. Hirleby, (2:15,) 24:38; S. D. Richmond (scratch,) 23:09; G. Schwarz, (1:25,) 24:00.

Champion Athletes to Compete.

The athletic meet, to be held Tuesday, at the Twenty-second Regiment's new armory, under the auspices of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, and Bronx Church House, promises to be one of the most important events of the season. Nearly 300 entries have been received, which, with all the famous athletic stars, will prove a romantic and interesting meet. Harry Suttil, the new two-mile indoor champion, will team up in the ten-mile team race. The new track measures eight laps to the mile, and owing to the addition of new banking, it has proved to be even faster than the old Twenty-second Regiment Armory track. After the games the entire floor will be given over to the usual reception and dancing, with music by the Twenty-second Regiment band.

Athletes Race Over Muddy Roads.

J. F. Lusgar of the College Point Y. M. C. L. won the road race of the St. Anselm's Athletic Club yesterday over a three and one-quarter course, covered with snow and mud. Cy Du Bois of the home club was a close second, and J. Eby of the Unkenj Holy Eucharist Club third. The order of finish: J. F. Logan, College Point Y. M. C. L.; Cy Du Bois, St. Anselm's A. C.; J. Kelly, Holy Eucharist A. C.; J. Heydel, St. Bartholomen A. C.; J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C.; W. Hannon St. Anselm A. C.; R. Deschamps, Knight of St. Anselm; W. Downs, unattached; J. Kohn, St. Anselm A. C.; F. Asfur, College Point Y. M. C. L.; J. Burke, St. Anselm A. C.; G. Khan, unattached; H. Dittmar, St. Anselm A. C.; G. Dittmar, St. Anselm A. C.; W. Schroeder, Tinton A. C.

Cold Wave Takes Ice Boat Race.

In a race over an eight-mile course on Manhasset Bay yesterday the iceboat Cold Wave, owned by William Gardner and sailed by J. O'Brien, won. She covered the course in 14:00. Charles Van Wyckien's Dilemma, sailed by M. Vanderwall, the second boat, was only 52 seconds astern.

CRESCENT A.C. WANTS DAVIS CUP MATCHES

Lively Competition Expected from Clubs for Challenge Round for Trophy.

Indications point to a lively struggle for the Davis Cup matches. At the recent meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the West Side Lawn Tennis Club made a formal request for the challenge round to be played on the club's new grounds at Forest Hills. The Longwood Cricket Club is anxious to stage the event, and a movement is under way to secure the attraction for the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. The latter club will have strong support, while the West Side has the prestige of conducting one very successful international tournament. In order to be ready for the championship round, the turf courts of the West Side Club were laid last Fall, and will be in good shape by August. It is possible that other cities will bid for this important tournament. It is generally understood that the International Cup Committee will arrange to play the preliminary matches, should the challenging nations agree to play in this country in different cities, but the impression is that the challenge round will be played in New York.

With draw made and tentative dates selected for the Davis Cup matches, it is possible to estimate the task that confronts the United States players if they would successfully defend the trophy regained in England last season. With the exception of South Africa, all of the eight countries which entered the tournament in 1913 will be represented by teams this year. The challenging nations consist of the British Isles, France, Germany, Canada, Australasia, and Belgium. The United States as defenders of the cup stand out, and will play the team which comes through in the challenge round on Aug. 13, 14, and 15.

Since a majority of these nations will nominate about the same players who competed for the trophy in 1913, the results of the matches a year ago form an excellent basis upon which to forecast the outcome of the preliminary ties. In the upper half of the draw Canada and Australasia meet in the first round, with Germany drawing a bye. In the lower half Belgium and the British Isles are opposed in the initial round, with France standing out to meet the winner. With Australasia and British Isles separated by the two halves of the draw, it is reasonable to presume that these two countries will come through the preliminary rounds and meet in the final for the right to play the defending team.

In the first round in 1913 play Germany defeated France, four matches to one; United States defeated Australasia, four matches to one, and Canada defeated South Africa, three matches to one, while Belgium drew a bye. In the second round United States defeated Germany, five matches to one, and Canada defeated Belgium by a similar score. In the final round the United States won in straight matches from Canada and Great Britain to defend the British Isles, the defenders, three matches to two. These results would appear to indicate that Australasia, even represented by the 1913 team, would have little difficulty in defeating Canada and Germany, while the British Isles should eliminate both Belgium and France in the lower half.

This would bring Australasia and British Isles in the final round, where, under last year's conditions, the teams would be well matched, judged upon the basis of results against the United States team, since United States won from Australasia 4 to 1 and British Isles 3 to 2. The comparisons are useless in this case, since it will be the Antipodean combination of 1914 will be fully 50 per cent. stronger than that of 1913. A year ago Australasia was represented by S. N. Doust, H. M. Rice, and A. B. Dunlop, while British Isles used J. C. Parke, C. P. Dixon and H. Roper Barrett. The Australasian team for the coming tournament will consist of A. F. Wilding, the conqueror of Maurice McLaughlin at the London meeting of the world's championship; Norman E. Brookes, the equal of Wilding when he ceased to play two years ago; Stanley Doust and A. W. Dunlop. Under the general world's tennis rankings Wilding and Brookes are always rated among the first three, while Doust and Dunlop seldom rose above eighth place. The English players, Parke, Dixon and Barrett, also rank with the leading players of the world, sharing these honors with Norman Brookes and R. Norris Williams of the United States team.

According to the tentative plans of the entering countries, British Isles, France and Belgium will play their ties abroad. Canada, Australasia and Germany will hold their elimination series in this country. Assuming, therefore, that Australasia and British Isles meet in the final round, as appears probable, the test match will be played in the United States, followed by the challenge round at New York, Boston or Newport on Aug. 13, 14, and 15. This will necessitate the presence in this country of Wilding, Brookes, Dunlop, and Doust from Australasia; Dixon, Parke, Barrett, and one other player for England, and probably Oscar Kreutzer, Otto Freitzheim, Herman Kleinschroth, and F. W. Rahe for Germany. When the names of McLoughlin, Williams, Wallace F. Johnson, Harold Hackett, F. B. Alexander, T. C. Bundy, Malcolm D. Whitman, W. A. Larned, G. F. Touchard, W. J. Clothier, R. D. Little, Clarence Griffon, John Strachan, and William Johnston, all mentioned as Davis cup team possibilities, are included in this list, it will be seen that the United States is to witness one of the greatest gatherings of world-famous tennis players in many years, both for the international matches and the national championships, which will follow a week later.

FINAL HOCKEY GAME.

Amateur League Championship Season to Close Wednesday Night.

The final and deciding game in the Amateur Hockey League championship series will be played on Wednesday night at the St. Nicholas Rink between the St. Nicholas and Hockey Club teams.

The St. Nicks are now leading in the race and a victory for them will give them the championship and the trophy, while a victory for their opponents will create a tie and necessitate a final and deciding game to be played later on. The Hockey Club players, who won the championship last year and have one leg on the new trophy, will make a determined effort to beat the Santa Claus team. Riley Castleman, who has not played in the pending series, has been impressed into service for this game, and the team will be strengthened in two other positions. The standing of the teams is as follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
St. Nichol

CLAN-NA-GAEL HITS AT TOLLS REPEAL

President Acting "at Bidding of England and Railroad Monopolies," They Vote.

COMMEND HIS OPPONENTS

Another Resolution Denounces Cutting Out of Queenstown by Cunard Line—Meet to Honor Emmet.

A unanimous protest against the repeal of the free tolls provision of the Panama Canal act as being against the wishes of 13,000,000 American citizens who voted at the Presidential election of 1912, was adopted at the meeting under the auspices of the Clan-Na-Gael of New York in Aeolian Hall last night to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet.

Following the voting on the question one of the speakers said he would favor action to impeach President Wilson for his policy concerning the canal tolls. The resolution of protest, which was presented by Assemblyman P. J. McMahon, said:

> The free tolls provision is necessary for the protection of our coastwise shipping against the competition of the subsidized vessels of Europe, and especially those of England, whose cruisers—carrying the Confederate flag, but built in English shipyards, armed with English guns, manned by British seamen and sent to sea in violation of international obligations, in defiance of the protests of the Federal Government—swept American commerce from the sea, and thus created the monopoly which England now seeks to maintain, to the serious disadvantage and injury of this country.
>
> The free tolls provision is also necessary to protect our coastwise shipping from a combination of American and Canadian transcontinental railroad corporations, which want to crush all competition in the carrying trade. It is at the bidding of England and these railroad monopolies that the President is now endeavoring, by undue and improper pressure on Senators and Representatives, to make them sacrifice the interests of the American people, on a false and unfounded allegation that the free tolls provision is a violation of national honor.

The remainder of the resolution congratulates Senators O'Gorman, Bristow, Poindexter, and their colleagues as defenders of the "true interests 'of the American people in face of gross and unfair attacks on, and misrepresentations of, them in a section of the New York press" and especially condemns THE NEW YORK TIMES, The World, and The Evening Post as not representing public opinion here on this question. Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to the President, to Senators and Representatives, and Senator Chamberlain will be requested to have the protest printed in The Congressional Record.

Col. Richard O'Sullivan Burke of Chicago, who was formerly employed in the War Department at Washington, protesting against the policy of President Wilson on the canal tolls, said:

> "For the first time in my life I voted the National Democratic ticket at the last election. I am sorry I did it, for I wanted to vote for Taft."

He did not mention President Wilson by name, but added: "If I was in Congress I would take steps to impeach him. Our only weakness in this country is 'diplomacy' at Washington."

A second resolution adopted was a protest against Great Britain's approval of the Cunard Line's "breaking of its contract with Post Office Department by refusal to enter its vessels at Queenstown Harbor." Clerk William N. Penny of the Court of General Sessions presented this resolution. It further requested that Americans boycott the English line and use American and foreign ships "until such time as we are able to float an Irish-American steamship company carrying the Stars and Stripes."

The Rev. Bulmer Hobson, editor of Irish Freedom, Dublin, who said he was an Ulster man, and a former Ulster parson, said the true reason why England was discriminating against the Port of Queenstown and trying to isolate Ireland from the rest of the world, was because she "did not want prying foreign eyes to see her plans for building up a great naval station there which has for its object the backing of England in her plans for merchant marine supremacy of the world."

A musical programme at the meeting, the singing of Irish airs by Martin Delaney, the Misses L. McLaughlin, Kate Rooney and Peggy Langan and Howard V. Pascal and H. Waters. Alexander O'Rourke presided. The audience filled every seat in the gallery and main floor.

IRISH PLAN A GALA DAY.

St. Patrick's Celebration to Surpass Any Held Here.

The Committee of Arrangements in charge of the St. Patrick's Day celebration this year, announced yesterday that their plans had been completed. It was said that, owing to the prosperity and bright prospects of the "Old Country," Irishmen in New York would make the demonstration on March 17 surpass all previous celebrations.

More than sixty-three Irish social, benevolent, and patriotic organizations will march in the parade on that day. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, with Col. Conly in command, will lead the parade. The Irish Volunteers and cadet companies will follow. Women on horseback will be one of the novelties in the column.

The parade will start at 2 o'clock from Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner McKay, Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston, Public Service Commissioner McCall, will review it. A picnic and ball of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, in East 126th Street, will wind up the day's festivities.

SIEGEL DEPOSITORS OBJECT.

Petition Judge Hand Not to Act Yet on the Note Offer.

At a meeting of the depositors of the Henry Siegel Company Bank at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was voted to present to-day to Judge Hand, Special Master in Equity, a petition requesting him not to take any action on the offer of the Depositors' Realization Corporation until the value of the Siegel notes can be determined. The corporation has offered depositors 70 per cent. in notes as part settlement of their claims.

The meeting was attended by 150 depositors. The meeting at times was noisy. Most all of the depositors present had something to say. Louis Goldstein, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, and a member of the Van Tyle Bank Commission, by invitation of a committee of the creditors, told of the legislation governing private banks sought by the Van Tyle Commission which would, he said, have prevented the Siegel failure or at least have protected the creditors if it had been in force. The creditors passed a motion approving this legislation, and appointed Miss Jessie A. Martin and Jonah Goldstein to appear at the public hearing in Albany to-morrow on the bills embodying it.

When the question of the fund which has been established to meet the needs of depositors came up Jonah Goldstein said he had received $50,000 from a source he believed to be the Siegel interests. He said he had paid money to several needy depositors to tide them over. Miss Martin objected to accepting any of this money. She asserted it would only add to the claims of the Siegel people. She said that the proposal of the Depositors' Realization Corporation was unfair, and denounced the men behind it.

PETERS BLAMES CONGRESS.

It Failed to Provide Adequate Pay to Railroads for Parcel Post.

President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad, who is Chairman of the Committee on Railway Mail Pay, which represents 284 railroads, with 218,000 miles of lines, issued a statement last night on the failure of Congress to provide for compensating the railroads for their added service in carrying parcel post mail matter. He said:

> "Congress has passed the bill providing for the expenditures of the Post Office Department for the next fiscal year. This bill, however, fails once more to compensate the railroads for carrying the parcel post. It is based upon estimates of the Post Office Department that next year the parcel post will handle 600,000,000 packages, yielding a revenue to the Post Office of $80,000,000.
>
> "The Postmaster General, in his annual report of Dec. 1, 1913, stated that in view of the prospective 'prodigious growth' of the parcel post, 'the railroads, of course, will become entitled to additional compensation for this extra service imposed upon them, and the department is engaged in gathering all statistical data necessary for ascertaining a correct basis for fixing a just, fair, and adequate compensation for the service rendered.'
>
> "On Feb. 17 the Railroads' Committee was advised by the Post Office Department that it had made a recommendation to Congress that 'on account of the increased weight of mails' due to the parcel post, the Postmaster General should be authorized to add to the compensation of the railroads not more than one-half of 1 per cent. This recommendation would have added only $254,000 to the mail pay of all the railroads in the United States. Congress took no action on the recommendation, evidently considering the proposal too trivial for consideration, and preferring to await the recommendation of the joint Congressional committee now investigating the whole subject.
>
> "In Great Britain the railways receive 55 per cent. of the revenues from the parcel post. Before the establishment of the parcel post the railroads in this country received for transporting the mails at least one-fifth of the Post Office revenue. Assuming that their service is no greater in handling the parcel post than with other mail, this increased revenue of $60,000,000 to the Post Office Department should in all fairness mean increased payments to the railroads of at least $12,000,000.
>
> "Nevertheless, the Appropriation bill passed by Congress provides no payment to the railroads beyond the provision already in existence. It could not, might be added to the pay of railroads on which there had not been a weighing since Jan. 1, 1913.
>
> "At a time when the Interstate Commerce Commission is insisting that the railroads shall make a fair change for every service rendered, it seems in the highest degree unjust that no provision should be made adequately to compensate the railroads for providing and operating the transportation machinery without which the mail service would be practically impossible."

GANGSTERS BEAT POLICEMAN

Knock Four of Shea's Teeth Out When He Goes to Aid Women.

A gang of rowdies who were pelting women with snowballs at Hamilton Avenue and Henry Street attracted the attention of Patrolman John J. Shea of the Fifth Avenue (Brooklyn) Police Station yesterday at noon when he was on his way to his home at 23 Walcott Street for dinner. Shea, who was in uniform, jumped off a street car and arrested one of the gangsters and started with him for the Hamilton Avenue Police Station.

The other rowdies attacked Shea and released his prisoner. In the fight they blackened both his eyes, knocked out four of his teeth, tore his uniform, and beat him with his own club. They threw him to the ground and started to kick in his ribs when the reserves from the Hamilton Avenue Station arrived. All the gangsters escaped.

While Dr. Westby, an ambulance surgeon of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, was dressing Shea's wounds the policeman noticed two of his assailants who had edged up in the crowd to view their handiwork. He pointed them out and policemen arrested them. They were twin brothers, James and John Rooney of 205 Luquer Street. Shea charged James Rooney with assault and John with resisting arrest.

FALLS WAVING TO HER SON.

Mrs. Lyons Hurt Mortally When She Drops from Fourth Story.

While waving good-bye from a fourth story window of 234 East Forty-second Street to her 12-year-old son Theophilus, who was going to a moving picture show, Mrs. Deborah Lyons slipped and fell to the sidewalk yesterday afternoon. Her husband, John Lyons, telephoned for an ambulance, and summoned a Roman Catholic priest. The Rev. Father Tierney of St. Gabriel's Church, East Thirty-seventh Street, arrived just as the ambulance was bearing Mrs. Lyons to Bellevue Hospital. He jumped into the ambulance and administered the last rites of the church to the injured woman.

At the hospital the surgeons found that Mrs. Lyons had sustained a fracture at the base of the skull and a probable fracture of the spine. She is not expected to live.

MONEY LOST, KILLS HIMSELF

Brewery Manager Unfortunate in Speculation, Commits Suicide.

Because he had lost in stock speculation a large fortune inherited from his mother some years ago, August Klapper, manager of the Hupfel Brewing Company's plant at St. Ann's Avenue and 161st St, the Bronx, committed suicide yesterday. When his son, Herman, had gone for a walk at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Klapper left his wife and went to the second floor of his two-story frame house at 1,327 Clinton Avenue. A moment later his wife heard a shot. Running upstairs she found her husband lying in the bath tub with blood pouring from a wound in his right temple. She called Dr. Jule Bondy of 1,266 Boston Road and a Fordham Hospital ambulance, which responded with Dr. Alpers. Klapper, who was 67 years old, was dead when the physicians arrived.

On a bath towel hanging on the rack the doctors found a note, which said:

> I've lost all my money and I am losing my mind. It's time to come."

The note told his wife of a fraternal society from which she might collect money, informed her where he had put some cash, and named an undertaker, a friend, whom the suicide desired to have bury him.

Klapper had been at work for the Hupfel Brewery for thirty-five years. His wife said yesterday that his losses, while they had worried him, had not made him penniless.

False Alarm on Blackwell's Island.

An automatic alarm of fire was sounded from the Convalescent Hospital on Blackwell's Island at a few minutes before midnight. A watchman mistook the steam escaping from a pipe on the third floor of the Convalescent Home, the tuberculosis building attached to the eMtropolitan Hospital, for smoke. There was no fire, and very little excitement among the hospital patients. Engine 16, which was held in readiness at the pier at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, was ordered back to quarters.

Taft Chosen as Harvard Orator.

BOSTON, March 8.—Former President Taft has been chosen orator for the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa exercises on June 15. This will be his first formal appearance at Harvard since 1905, when he received a degree. Miss Carman of New Canaan, Conn., has been chosen poet of the occasion.

CARL FLESCH PLAYS.

Hungarian Violinist Has Triumphant Evening at the Metropolitan.

Carl Flesch, the Hungarian violinist, was the principal soloist at the Metropolitan Opera House concert last night, where Sophie Braslau, Riccardo Martin, and Adamo Didur were also heard. There was not so large an audience as usually attends these concerts, but those who came were rewarded by one of the best from all viewpoints that the season has yet produced there. Its feature was the playing of Mr. Flesch, who has been heard only twice in New York before, and presumably not by the same persons who come to the Metropolitan. Last night's audience was waked up from its lethargy regarding him before he had played five minutes, and the rest of the evening was a triumph for him. After his first number, Paganini's Concerto in D, he was encored twice, and after his second group, Schubert's "Ave Maria" and the Pugnani-Kreisler Praeludium and Allegro, he was forced to play three times more. His work was of a quality to deserve this reception on legitimate grounds, there being no resort to artifices sometimes used at "popular" concerts.

It was altogether an evening of encores. Miss Braslau added another number to her singing of an aria from Tschaikowsky's "Jeanne d'Arc," and Messrs. Martin and Didur repeated respectively "Vesti la Giubba" and Mephistophele's Serenade from "Faust." The latter singer appeared owing to the fact that Dinh Gilly, who was scheduled, had to remain away on account of a sprained foot. The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, added a worthy portion to the evening's enjoyment with its performance of the overture to "The Bartered Bride," Saint-Saëns's Ballet Music to "Henry VIII," and Moszkowski's Spanish Dance No. 5.

GERMAN THEATRE'S MISSION

Plays of Literary Worth Liked, So Christians Tells Symposium.

Under the auspices of the Association of German Authors in America a meeting was held last night in the galleries of the National Arts Club for the purpose of discussing the mission of the German theatre in this country. The programme consisted of informal addresses by prominent Germans of New York, including Director Rudolf Christians of the Irving Place Theatre, Dr. Albert Puivermacher, G. S. Viereck, and Dr. Spiero, the new German exchange professor at Columbia University.

Director Christians, whose management of the Irving Place Theatre dates from a year ago last night, reviewed briefly his experience as a New York theatrical manager, and said that in his efforts to ascertain the taste of the German theatregoing public of this city he had found that the greatest demand was for plays of real literary and dramatic merit.

Frederick F. Schrader, editor of The Dramatic Mirror, called attention to some of the numerous opportunities of the local German theatre to extend its influence. He suggested the desirability of a closer alliance between the German and English-speaking stage by the appearance of the German players at matinée performances in Broadway theatres. Mr. Schrader also called attention to the possibilities of a German-American drama, and expressed his opinion that one of the greatest missions of the German theatre in this country was to produce German plays written by German-Americans on such themes as could be found in the records of German-American achievement.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Leo Schulz Heard as Soloist—Excellent Programme.

Leo Schulz, principal 'cellist of the Philharmonic Society Orchestra, was the soloist of its concert at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. He played the andante from Molique's concerto for 'cello, Op. 45, and Popper's "Elfentanz." The other numbers were Goldmark's overture, "Spring"; Saint-Saëns's symphonic poem, "Danse Macabre," and Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 6, the "Pathetique," and his "Marche Slave."

The programme was one of the most felicitous Mr. Stransky has yet made up this year, and the orchestra was heard to good advantage in the performance of it. Mr. Schulz's work is well known, and his playing yesterday revealed the admirable qualities that are associated with it. The climax of the afternoon came with the playing of Tschaikowsky's symphony. Mr. Stransky let none of the opportunities for big effects in this work go by unavailed of, and the result was a thrilling performance by which the audience was deeply impressed, as its prolonged applause showed. The fine balance of tone masses the precision and the flexibility which were brought to bear on the work, resulted in a fine rendition of its interests to lend life and additional vigor to the big moments when they came.

TRIO DE LUTECE HEARD.

Oscar Seagle the Soloist, Owing to Illness of Mme. Gerville-Reache.

The Trio de Lutèce gave its second concert at the Belasco Theatre yesterday afternoon. Mme. Gerville-Reache, contralto, was to have been the soloist, but at the last moment word was received that she had been taken ill, and Oscar Seagle substituted for her, though he could not be ready at the time she was scheduled to appear on the programme. Mr. Seagle appeared twice, singing "Non Vedrai" from "The Marriage of Figaro," and several songs. He sang, as usual, with good taste and fine style, and his work was enjoyable in every respect.

The trio appeared in a group of old pieces by Rameau and a suite by Gabriel Faure called "Dolly," in which the charm of whimsicality was present in large degree. For solo numbers Paul Kefer played Vincent d'Indy's "Lied" for 'cello, Mr. Barrere the Fantaisie for flute by George Hue which he played recently at one of the New York Symphony concerts, and Carlos Salzedo Saint-Saens's Fantaisie for harp. It was a very agreeable concert, perhaps a little unduly extended by encores, but nevertheless one which greatly pleased the audience.

KURT SCHINDLER AS HOST.

Composer Entertains with Informal Musicale at the St. Regis.

Kurt Schindler, the composer and conductor, entertained last night at the Hotel St. Regis with an informal musicale and supper.

Miss Lucrezia Bori and Andrea de Segurola, the Metropolitan artists, gave an exhibition of the Spanish tango, and Carlos Salzedo played a number of harp solos. Other features on the programme were monologues by Ruth Draper, improvisations by Chauncey Olcott and Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson, and the "Dance of the Hours" by six-year-old Lillian Emerson.

The entertainment took place in the grand ballroom, and at midnight supper was served in the adjoining suite to the 150 guests. Among those present were Mme. Namara Toye, Signorina Emilia Conti, Mrs. Henry Roy Dennis, Miss Mary Jordan, Paul Reimers, Francis Rogers, Oscar Seagle, Mary Jordan, Paul Reimers, Francis Rogers, Oscar Seagle, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Fincke, Mr. and Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Spiegelberg, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Stein, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ray Dennis, Mrs. Charles Draper, Miss Malvina Hoffman, Marshall Kernochan, Miss Marian Clark, Mrs. G. Crawford Clark, Jr., Scott Fyfe, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Miss Lillian Cotton, Miss Gladys Green, Miss Edith F. Morgan, Erskine Hewitt, Miss Aileen Tone, Mrs. Rudolph E. Schirmer, Walter Rosen, Alvin Krech, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Arthur Hyde, Miss Mary Hayden, Mrs. Edward H. Blanc, Alexander Konta, Dr. Joseph Fraenkel, Edward Earle, F. H. Tows, Capt. Hans Tauscher, Mme. Gadski, and Miss Lotte Tauscher.

DIES AS HER CHILDREN PLAY

Mother Tells Them She Is Going to Sleep, Then Hangs Herself.

Returning home yesterday afternoon from work in a shirt-waist factory, Samuel Dworsky of 845 East 161st Street knocked in vain at the door of his flat for admission. He could hear the gleeful shouts of his boys, Joseph, aged 5, and Benjamin, aged 3 years, playing about the crib of his four-months-old daughter, Silvia. He called his wife, Annie, but got no response.

Dworsky climbed the fire escape in the rear of the house and saw the children at play, but could catch no glimpse of their mother. He rapped on the window and little Joseph opened it. His first words when he climbed in were: "Where is mother?"

Joseph pointed to the bathroom. Dworsky followed the lad's gesture and saw his wife, a clothesline about her neck, hanging from a water pipe. "Mama's asleep," said Joseph.

Dr. Horgan of the Reception Hospital said that Mrs. Dworsky had been dead several hours. Her husband said that she had complained of headaches for a long time, and had threatened suicide. Before going to the bathroom, Joseph said, his mother had told him she was going to sleep.

HATPIN SCARED CAR CREW.

Couldn't Eject Widow Who Wielded It Until Police Came.

With a long hatpin as a weapon, Mrs. Kate Smith, a young and pretty widow of Nutley, N. J., drove off the crew of a Sixth Avenue surface car last night when they attempted to eject her at Fifty-third Street because she didn't have the right kind of a transfer. The fight got so lively that the police were notified, and Patrolman Schneider of the Forty-seventh Street station took charge of the situation.

Mrs. Smith was then in full possession of the car, he said. John Mead, the conductor, alleged that she had stabbed him in the wrist with the pin. The motorman and two inspectors, who had gone to the conductor's aid, were then standing at a distance of several feet, safe but thoroughly cowed.

The young widow gave up the fight as soon as the policeman arrived and went quietly to the station house, where she was locked up on charges of assault and disorderly conduct. According to the story which the crew told the police, Mrs. Smith and a young man, whose name was not obtained, had offered transfers from a Columbus Avenue car which were no good.

MOB KICKS ACCUSED MAN.

A Child's Father Leads in Attack Upon Him in a Bronx Street.

Patrolmen Pate and Zucker of the Alexander Avenue Station clubbed their way through a lamorous crowd last night at Brook Avenue and 146th Street, the Bronx. At the centre of the crowd they found Christian Fry of 518 East 146th Street pummelling Edward H. Guy, a machinist of 680 East 139th Street. As Fry and Guy whirled about, men in the crowd aimed blows and kicks at Guy.

Fry called on the policemen to arrest Guy, whom he accused of maltreating his 6-year-old daughter. The story as the police heard it was that Guy had met the little girl standing outside her home and had taken her to a picture show, where he incited the anger of men, who followed him when he fled and attacked him furiously.

At the police station Guy, whose face and clothing showed marks of his beating, insisted that he was accused falsely. The police lodged a charge of attempting to impair the morals of a child against Guy.

THIS CITY'S RESOURCES.

Why New York Is the Best Market for Manufactured Products.

The purchasing power of this city is declared to be above that of any other place in the country, according to a series of deductions made by the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' Association of this city, which also maintains that New York "furnishes the best single market in the United States for most manufactured products."

A comparison is made, among other things, of the bank resources of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts, and of the country in general. The conditions in this State as a whole are said to be "representative of, or at least not superior to, conditions in the Metropolitan area which surrounds New York City."

From this comparison it appears that the per capita of individual deposits in this State is $450; in Massachusetts, $412; in Pennsylvania, $268, and in Illinois, $190. With one-tenth of the estimated population of the United States this State has 25 per cent. of the total bank resources of the country, 25 per cent. of the individual deposits of the country, and an average per capita deposit in savings banks which is 2.7 times as great as that for the entire country.

In bank clearings this city has 6.1 times as large a volume as Chicago, approximately 12 times that of Boston, and 23 times that of St. Louis.

Kills Himself After a Dance.

Benjamin F. Hurd, a machinist of 49 Morris Avenue, Richmond Hill, returned from a dance at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. At 6:30 o'clock he was found dead in his room with a tube connected with a gas jet in his mouth. A brother said that Hurd was despondent because he had expected an increase in salary but had got only the $12.50 a week which he had been receiving in his pay envelope on Saturday.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to:

12,658. STARCH.—A foreign business man desires to contract for the delivery monthly of 100 bags of starch (140 pounds net each) for the mfg. of Turkish delight and other sweets.

12,659. COAL CARS.—English trade journals have stated that there is a shortage of coal cars in Great Britain. Existing conditions was accompanied in detail in a report which was accompanied by specifications and drawings showing the construction of coal wagons.

12,660. COTTONSEED OIL, SYRUPS, AND CORN PRODUCTS.—A European business man is interested in cottonseed oil, glucose 80°, corn syrup, cornstarch, and other corn products.

12,661. HOSIERY, DRY GOODS, &C.—A business man in Australia would be glad to take up the agency for a few special lines from an Am. manf. and push them vigorously. His experience as a traveling salesman is of long duration. It is thought that he would do well with a line of hole-proof hosiery, dry goods, and similar articles.

12,662. HARDWARE, TOOLS, AND ENGINEERS' MATERIALS.—A member of a firm will arrive in the U. S. about June 1 and will be pleased to learn of one or two openings for representation of mfrs. in Belgium, including electric hand tools, handsaws, twist drills, hammers, lathes, precision tools, measuring tapes, and rules, and any first class goods in tools and builders' materials.

12,663. IRON AND MACHINERY.—A European firm desires to enter into correspondence with Am. firms wishing to export iron and machinery.

12,664. MOLASSES.—An Am. Consul reports that large quantities of molasses are consumed in his district, most of which comes from the West Indies. It is believed that samples and favorable quotations might bring forth a renewal of the large traffic in this article formerly held by the U. S.

12,665. COTTON GOODS.—A resident of South Africa who has had many years' experience in the trade desires to get in touch with Am. mfrs. of cotton goods, including bleached goods, prints, denims, khaki, striped drills, ginghams, cottonades, and made up articles such as cheap skirts and second hand clothing.

12,666. AGENCY FOR AMERICAN GOODS.—A man in the West Indies is anxious to secure the agency for Am. can goods. He already represents six Am. firms mfrs. of machinery, typewriters, and chemicals.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Circuit Court of Appeals.

Lacombe, Coxe, Ward and Rogers, JJ.

Johns Pratt Co<Snow. Schainberg USA. Merchants Nat Bank<USA ex rel Sar'o. Gen Elec<Steinberger. Cent Hudson Co<Tug Flemington. Prepayment Carvales<Orange Co Traction. Master of Howell. Hangan<Tug Geo Hill. Master of Balkind. Master of Balkind. Master of Jerolomon<Oliver.

District Court.

Mayer, J.—Equity calendar.

Stallo<Tillinghast. Motion Picture Patents<Laemmle. Same<Imp Film. Cauchois, &c<Cameron. Landon<Clark.

Hough, J.—Bankruptcy discharges.

C D Abagnanour, H Janowitz, C I Weisenblat & Son, M Rosenblat & Son, M Spenglin, S Finkelstein, S Weiss, M Zeitler, S Rothstein, S Davis, J B Reichman, C W Drake, L Steiger, J C Willenbrock, I Weinberg, S H Richmond, O Herschmann, Goneson & Goldman, P J Bultman, W Lanigan, F Feltman, P Bachieri, S Jurman.

Under objections: C Gaydoul, I Brown, H Labes, A Fortinoff.

Adjourned cases: D Goldsmith, M M Goldberg, J Horowitz, B Lasser, S Laudau, S Handel, H Baum, T F Martin.

Involuntary cases: Petition—Elsie H Smith Motions—E Dreifus & Co, J Sagor & Bro, Woerheid<H W Johns-Manville, Obin<L J Dejonge & Co, Louis De Jonge & Co<Moebius. Cook<Auto Fire Prot. Co.

Discharges granted: M Berkman, D Reinharz, A E Klahre & Co, F D Homan, E W Chamberlain, S Herschdorfer, S Shapiro, May Waist Co, D Kaplan & Co, Tobias Greenthal & M, L Noel, N Y R E Security Co, F A Smith & Co, Cafe St Nicn, S Cohen, D Lizmor, Utility Print & Pub Co, H Disorow, L Malvin & Co, Friedman Haberman & W, Hamilton Cigar Co, Am Marion Sales Co, Amsterdam W Stores Co, Tobias, Greenthal & M, (2,) J F Stevens Const Co, Alco Waist Co, M Wilson, A N Jabolie, A Resnik, S Ratkowsky, S Laudau, J B Kislinger, (3,) A Masia, (5,) Leavitt & Grant, H B Hollins & Co, N Y R E Security Co, Brakwater Co, American Volite Co, Goodyr Rainct Co (2.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Chicott<B'way Brew. Mohr's Bank, B'klyn, <CNY. Consentino<Ill Surety. Rammauro<same. Robinson<Meride Rity Chinn<Perro Conc Con Seybolt<O'Brien et al. Asphalt Const'n Co<Bouker and ano.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Page, J. Litigated motions.

In re Colwell Lead, (103 Park St.) Bailey<Floersheimer. Halle<Marl. Donahue<Meenan. Aderer<Aderer. In re Farrell (Thompson.) Schutter<Genan. Murphy<Hafner. NYC & H R R RR Shimer & Co. Lissberger<Yonk RR. Same<same. Norden<Norden. Equitable Life<Smith. W H Wright & Son<Clough. Cole<Rechintyer. Huguley<Gardner. Same<same. Sachs<Rerd & H Co. Trowbridge<Cone. C & Japan Trad'g Co<Provand. Morgenstern<Morg. Sands<Meyer. Trowbridge<Fox. Slaviz<Levenson Wr. Biohm<Behm. Tranter<Tramtor. Phillipson<Smith. Cutting<Brady. Queen<Queen. Mosauer<Mosauer. Yoran<Chart. Leavitt<Leavitt. City R E Co<Schrank. Rectors & C of Incarnation<Forster. Horvath<Horvath. Frankel<Auld. Stolitz<Pfeffer. Malatesta<Emp C Sub Goldsmith<Morgenth. Morgentime<Seidt. Fuller<Robinson. Furst<Moskowitz. M J Ward & Co<G'let. Bingham<Golgstein. Bellows<Armstrong. Coulson<Farnan. Union Mig<Arnel R'ty Rabitalle<Robitalle. In re Emmes (People Surety<Hodge.) Hyams<Hyams. Samuel Saquil Co<Min Savage<Savage. Lichtenstein<Bernh. Lawrence<Morris. Same<same. Same<same. Same<same. Isaacson<Segelbohm. Title Guar. &c<Deinglothus Bldg. N Bronx R'ty Co<Lee

PART II.—Cohalan, J. Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J. Motions. Demurrer:

Oberly<Shelly Salesbrook Co. Preferred causes:

I R T COMY. Mandel<Hopkins. General calendar: Berger Bros Tea Co<Schiffstempkin. Kandel<Kandel. Prensky<Albert. Heinsheimer<Steinreich. Fox<Moore. Rozell<Rozell. Lyman<Interstate. Mfg & T Co. Undefended divorces—Haas<Haas. Swift<Swift. Silberman<Silberman.

PART IV.—Blanchard, J. Certiorari cases.

People ex rel Regent Const Co<Purdy. Same<same. People ex rel Butterlok Pub Co<Purdy. Same<same. Same<same. People ex rel Blessington Co<Same. People ex rel Columbian Rity Co<Same. People ex rel Mandel<Same. People ex rel Mandel<Same. People ex rel Soloman<Same. People ex rel Meinhard<Same. People ex rel Woodbury<Same. People ex rel Solomon<Same. People ex rel Fisher<Same. People ex rel Bohne<Same. People ex rel Hesse<Same. Case on.

PART V.—Case on.

PART VII.—Case on.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Davis, J. Motion calendar.

Burton W Gibson, C P Day.

Pleading calendars: B C Hovass, Thos Ford.

Trial calendars: F W Whitney, J F Bremecke, W H Maginis, James Carden, (2.)

To fix a day for trial: Frank Zatti. Clear.

PART II.—Giegerich, J

Hoden<Korn. Essex Co Nat Bk<4th Nat Bk of CNY. Nat Nassau Bank<Johnson. Dames<Barker. Mason<Waldo. Richardson<McDermott & Hannigan, Inc. Thomson<Gansen. Trostel<Jellinek. Simonsen<Ford. Tacny<Freeman. Gemmill<Haight.

Merch Ex Nat Bk NY<Abrahams. Cons Fireworks<Dodge Franklin O Furn<White Nat Nassau Bk<I M Ludington's Sons. Wilson<Elverson. Un Distillers<Columbe Wire<Shaw. Herrig<Goodman. Moore<Millenhauer. Brieger<Bridger. Case on.

PART III.—Newburger, J.

McCarthy<NY C & H R RR. Gurney<Conn Cab. Same<same. Kate<Fishman. Kocher<Weber Bldg. Schonzeit<Monuss. Gandolfo<NY C & H R RR. Mindelowitz<Kahrs. Wetzel, Jr<Wanam'k'r Levine<Essex & Lee. Trochtenberg<Henig. Prince<Int Mer Mar. Block<Bitter. Fontanella<NY C & H R RR.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW York—SECURITY BANK OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HAGOP ISCANDAR, also known as HAGOP ISCANDARIAN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 23d, 1913.

DENIS O'L. COHALAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward P. O'Dwyer, Chief Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 15th day of January, 1914, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1914.

Dated New York, February 24th, 1914.

DENIS O'L. COHALAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Lastarine<Fox. Rosen<CNY. Semlonneds<J W Cody Shorting & Cons Co. Collins<Single S Pkg. Smith<Schieren. Engel<Brush. E Engel<same. Morgan<NY, N H & H R RR.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.

Blum<Hart. Romolo<Traitel Marble Haas<J Hoffman Br. Langendorf<M Reichman & Son. Gilsman<Rich L & R RR. Grassi<Smith Met Bed Hamilton<Hunter. Lerner<Sherr. Higgins<663-665 Bway Meehan<Joline. Wechsler<Tilton. Casey<Cleman. Springer<Union Rwy. Schiff<Burdick. Shatzoff<B Un El RR

PART V.—Ford, J.

Daino<Savini. Wersalt<Knoff. Leone<NY Rys.

PART VI.—Guy, J.

Slotzak<Krevitzky. McQuade<Burke. Fries<Rosewasser. Murtha<Deimel. Ledden<Welles. Consocenti<Lathrop & Shea. Russo<Strauch. Deacon<N Y C Moulding. Johnson<Bradley Con. Cooper<Hull. J Cooper<same. Reila<Cuscio. Faulhaber<Beyer. McCreanor<Dardinale. Ettinger<B U E RR.

PART VII.—Heudrick, J.

Slaviz<New Ams Gas Hunsberger<Guar Tr. O'Leary<Linch. Gein<Coler. Allinei<Morrison. Harris<Steel & Masonry. Smith<CNY. Colton<Roman Baths. Allwell<NY Ed. Shervinsky<CNY. Cox<same. Smith<same. Smith<same. Remen<L I RR. Marks<Stolts. O'Gorman<Duval Co. Grey<Hirsch. Clear.

Angelone<Underp, &c. Isakson<NY C & H R RR. Bussa<same. Cuomo<same. Lowery<CNY. Longo<same. Della femina<NY Ry. Garsia<CNY. Clear.

Mack<Jerge. Labbate<Harris. Floresta<same. Franko<same. Arditto<same. Blum<Gotthelf. Nierenblatt<L Kronenberg & Co. Flanagan<Un Switch. Perillo<Atlas Taxi. Waters<Hay Foundry. Myers<NY Rwys Co. Johnson<Hay Fdry. Brann<CNY. Clear.

Benisch<Plurgh Contr Same<same. Case on.

Mulligan<Zibelli. De Belle<German, Jr. Hug<Weeks, Jr. Cavanagh<McGovern. Hindler<Elsler. Wold Cel Cong Chab Eclik. Quitt<NY, NH & H RR. Elkus<Hennessy Rlty. Lawton<Musical Union. Eptel<CNY. Rosenberg<same. Lohitz<same. Grossman<Same. Case on.

Hirz<Silberman. Haggerty<J Goldberg, &c. Rosco<Forbush. A Bosco<same. Halleran<Roosevelt. Benjamin<Alsace. J Benjamin<same Alper<Morris. Feeney<CNY. Kowalsky<same. M Kowalsky<same. Swartwant<Wallo. Judge<same. Linnehan<same. Zorn<same. Case on.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, J.

Von Slochem<Villard. Redner<Puff. Rothschild<Sacksman & Co. Schmer<Goldschein. Bendernman<Glassberg. Fagan<Bradley Contr Co. Garfinkle<Block. M Garfinkle<same. Davies<Crimmins Con Holstein<Steeplechase J Holstein<Same. Kennedy<Hudson Nav Freund<Schwab. Phelan<Benline. Fairweather<Sutpheu. Lehman<Weinstein. Dunn<McMillan Snare Triest Co. Wildman<Miller.

Beusser Busch. Calcagno<Troxell. Yeller<Markert & Harlem Trucking Co Tierney<Fulton Auto Sales Garage. McAllister<Fischer. Antonelli<Brown. Case on.

PART IX.—No day calendar.

PART X.—Whitaker, J.

Guriand<C W L Rlty. Brown Ex Deeves & Sons, Inc. Puzir<Daly. Schwartz<Nassau BR. Ehrhorn<Farmer. Kane<Phillips. McKeon<Sherman. Same<Same. Gardner<Schildwachter. Miller<Wells Bros Co. Schreiber<I R T Co. Potts<Stohm. Tauber<Walsh Machine Wks, Inc. Moore<Press Pub Co. Byrnes<Lasky.

PART XI.—Erlanger, J.

Stump<Burns. Demos<Ev Journal. Brown<Un Cigar. Kelly<CNY. Duffy<same. Wolkowitz

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Until the publication of the Interstate Commerce Commission's report on the accounting methods of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway injected a new factor, which at the close of the week was distracting attention from most others, the market had been moving last week chiefly under the influence of the new light thrown on the financial requirements of the railroads and other corporations by the terms upon which the Chesapeake & Ohio was arranging its financing. The provisions of the note issue put out by that road to care for a previous issues of notes which is about to mature, and for other requirements, served to emphasize the inconvenience attaching to the temporary methods of financing to which such free resort has been made in recent years. Each case of the kind has of course to be judged by itself, but without doubt recent incidents have served to direct increased attention to the desirability of substituting permanent security issues for the large amount of short term issues which have been put out in increasing volume during the last few years.

The Chesapeake & Ohio financing was commended for the safeguards which were thrown around the notes which the company put out, and also because it was calculated to strengthen the credit of the road itself, but the stock was put under heavy pressure and suffered a loss of about ten points in two days. That inferences were being drawn from this financing which extended beyond the affairs of this one road was shown by the declines which occurred in the stocks of other companies which have to provide for maturing note issues. The problem which this suggests is much simpler in some instances than in others, and it should not be assumed that the plan adopted in the Chesapeake & Ohio case will be applied as a general rule. No small advantage will have been gained, however, if from this time on a more earnest effort is made to limit the use of short-term notes as a means of obtaining capital for corporation requirements.

That the task of replacing existing note issues by permanent securities would be greatly simplified by an improvement in the net earnings of the railways there is, of course, no room to doubt. It thus happened that the matter which was most actively under discussion for a good part of last week emphasized the need of an improvement in the position of the railways in respect to their net income. Railroad men are still hopeful of obtaining the rate increase for which the Eastern roads have been working. Last week July 1 was named as the date by which a decision from the commission is expected by at least some of the railroad executives who have labored for an advance in rates. Nor was this matter the only one which appeared to heighten the importance of an advance in rates, or of some other adjustment which will re-establish a proper balance between income and outgo.

The annual reports of several industrial concerns issued last week laid emphasis on the scarcity of railway orders, and urged this as a reason for granting the rate increase for which the railways are asking. Evidence thus accumulates that trade is kept under greater handicap than need be by the inability of the railroads to order materials with proper freedom, and to undertake new works for which additional capital is required. The question is one of considerable moment, for the course which trade has taken during the last few weeks leaves little room to doubt that it has been put under check again after the improvement which happily came about during the first five or six weeks of the year.

This may prove nothing more than a lull in the movement of recovery, but it would be unfortunate if the period of recovery should be unnecessarily prolonged because of the railroads being deprived of the relief of which they are clearly in need. There was, of course, no direct relation between the Interstate Commerce Commission's criticism of the accounts of the St. Paul road and the railroads' case for increased rates, but in many minds the two matters were no doubt regarded as more or less related. The reason for so relating them might be found in the temper of the commission's St. Paul report, which was hardly couched in terms calculated to convince the financial community that the railroad's appeal for an increase in rates was addressed to sympathetic ears.

Money conditions have undergone little change, although the further reduction in surplus reported in Saturday's bank return gives still more point to the suggestion which bankers have been advancing that it would take relatively little increase in the trade demand for money to put a considerably different aspect upon the New York money market. That is not a thing to be dreaded, however, for the advantages attendant upon brisker trade would be much greater than the disadvantage of a moderate rise in money rates. So far no signs are afforded that such a rise is impending, although each week recently has brought us nearer to the point at which the decline in surplus reserve will become an active influence upon money rates. We sent out another $2,000,000 gold to France last week, and another shipment of like amount is likely to be made this week. We have begun to get gold from Canada again, but it is not to be expected that the receipts from that source will offset the outflow to Paris.

New security issues continue to receive ample support. The chief items of new financing last week were the Chesapeake & Ohio $33,000,000 note issue, which was fully subscribed in a single day, and the $10,000,000 Central District Telephone issue, which was immediately heavily oversubscribed. The market for high-grade bonds remains good, but the market is a smaller one than it was earlier in the year. Last week's security offerings in London did not meet with the success which attended those placed here, but securities have been offered more sparingly in this market than in London. As a result the unsold stock of bonds in dealers' hands here is believed to be relatively low. That is one of several conditions which favor the market for high-grade securities.

FLURRY IN RENTES AT PARIS.

Belief in Their Exemption from Income Tax Supports Markets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 8.—All other market influences have sunk into insignificance beside the activity in rentes. The energies of the Bourse, the Parliament, and the press have been monopolized to assist in the upward movement. With the opening of the week rentes moved sharply upward. Evidently there is a powerful group in the market which has faith in the most recent prophecy of M. Caillaux to the effect that rentes are to sell back to 95, as they did during his former Ministry. Meanwhile nothing is said as to the rentes in the Senate, where Minister Caillaux's proposal as to taxable securities has been discussed, the silence giving strength to the belief that rentes are to be exempted from any new taxation measures.

The hope of this is sustaining the Bourse from a crushing slump. Prices of rentes were very easily manipulated upward by the bull group.

Other departments of the Bourse were inactive.

The news about St. Paul tarnished the American list and aroused some bitter comment.

Rio Tintos and copper stocks in general were heavy because of New York's indecision.

Discounts are easy, unchanged.

LONDON DULL, BUT HOPEFUL.

Prospect of Action on Ulster a Cause of Optimism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 8.—It is anticipated that, with a settlement of the Home Rule crisis in sight, the present waiting attitude of the markets will be terminated in a measure and a period of recovery and activity ensue. Anxieties over Ulster, now undoubtedly at their worst stage, will be alleviated by some definite action.

The American section has suffered from the discussion of the Rock Island reorganization and the reported criticism of the accounting methods of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The note issues of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Baltimore & Ohio Roads have also been taken as reflecting unfavorable conditions in the money market on your side and have tended to further depress the general tone.

As to the general outlook, it is thought that the worst of the present reaction has been seen, and that with cheaper money in April the advance of January may be resumed.

SCARES WORRY BERLIN.

Adverse Reports and Rumors from Outside Caused Depression.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 8.—The Boerse had a very bad week, which started with some rather heavy sales for the account of a speculator who had committed suicide. High rates for call money and uneasiness over the Mexican situation caused professional traders to liquidate. A letter from St. Petersburg, appearing in the Cologne Gazette on Tuesday, representing the Russian Government as making military preparations on a large scale in anticipation of trouble with Germany, shook the market badly. While the Boerse discredited these rumors, the Western provinces sent heavy selling orders, and the market was further depressed by the unusually bad return of the Reichsbank.

The closing days of the week were without strength, owing to the drop in Chesapeake & Ohio in your market. Because of the depression in Wall Street, American securities suffered badly, the break in American bonds, which are usually quite inactive, being a striking feature.

Unsatisfactory home business factors reacted badly on the market all week. These included reduced prices for iron and steel, declining coal production, and a weakness in ocean freights.

GERMAN TRADE PLAN FAILS.

Over-Organization Thwarts Albert Ballin's Scheme.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 8.—Too much organization has, according to the semi-official Cologne Gazette, resulted in killing, or at any rate radically altering, the original plans for a great German association for world commerce. In view of the unexpected turn which afairs have taken, prominent Rhenish-Westphalian steel and iron manufacturers have decided to form an association of their own, called the Foreign Company, Limited, which will make propaganda on their behalf in a quiet manner. Among the promoters are the Krupps and the well-known Westphalian iron and coal operators, Stinnes and Kirdorff.

The apparent collapse of the "World Association" is ascribed to the intrigues of rivals, who accomplished their purpose by proceeding to found several other "world" societies. Such confusion and universal money begging resulted that the interest whose support of the various schemes was essential sickened of the "organization orgy."

Many authorities welcome the abandonment of the "World Association" plan, on the ground that it was likely to do more harm than good by stifling individual initiative on the part of Germans abroad. Albert Ballin was the originator of the scheme.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
March 2	1¼@2	1¾	2¼@3	3@3¼	3½@3¾
March 3	1¼@2	1¾	2¼@3	3@3¼	3¼@3½
March 4	1¼@2	1¾	2¼@3	3@3¼	3¼@3½
March 5	1¼@2	1¾	2¼@3	3@3¼	3½
March 6	1¼@2	1¾	2¼@3	3@3¼	3½

Week's Range.—On call, 1¼@2; renewal rate, 1¾; 60 days, 2¼@3; 90 days, 3@3¼; six months, 3¼@3¾.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 2@4½; renewal rate, 3½; 60 days, 4¼@5; 90 days, 4¾; six months, 4¾.

Year to Date.—On call, 1½@10; renewal rate, 2½; 60 days, 2½@4¾; 90 days, 2¾@4¾; six months, 3¼@4¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 2@7; renewal rate, 3; 60 days, 3¼@5¾; 90 days, 3¾@5; six months, 4@5.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
March 2	2½	2⅝	3½	2½
March 3	2½	2 7-16@2½	3½	2½
March 4	2½	2 7-16@2½	3½	2½
March 5	2 5-16	2⅜ @2 7-16	3½	2½
March 6	2 5-16	2⅜ @2 7-16	3½	2½
March 7	2 5-16	2⅜ @2 7-16	3½	2½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Holland	3	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4½	Feb. 4, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4	Jan. 22, 1914
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1903
Bank of Sweden	5	Jan. 22, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5½	Jan. 22, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	4	Feb. 24, 1914
Bank of Bengal	7	Nov. 13, 1913
Bank of Bombay	6	Jan. 15, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	60 Days. Close.	Close.	Cable. Close.
March 2	$4.8555	$4.8580	$4.8585	$4.83½	$4.8605
March 3	4.8595	4.8590	4.8590	4.8390	4.8615
March 4	4.8595	4.8590	4.8595	4.8375	4.8620
March 5	4.8595	4.8585	4.8590	4.8375	4.8615
March 6	4.8590	4.8580	4.8585	4.8375	4.8605
March 7	4.8585	4.8585	4.8585	4.8375	4.8605
Week's Range—					
Demand.			60 Days.		Cable.
High		$4.8595		$4.8375	$4.8620
Low		4.8580		4.8350	4.8605
Same Week Last Year—					
High		4.88		4.8375	4.8865
Low		4.8760		4.8335	4.8840
Year's range to date—					
High		4.8895		4.8425	4.8720
Low		4.8535		4.82	4.8555
Same period last year—					
High		4.88		4.8375	4.8870
Low		4.8570		4.8155	4.8630

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
March 2	Par	*10c	*25c	*50c
March 3	Par	*10c	*25c	*50c
March 4	Par	*5c	*25c	*50c
March 5	Par	*5c	*25c	*50c
March 6	Par	†5c	*25c	*50c
March 7	Par	†5c	*25c	*50c

*Premium. †5c discount.

EXCHANGE IN LONDON—GOLD.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. P.	Madrid. Gold.	Lisbon. Prem.
March 2	25 20½	20 44	6.05	17.00
March 3	25 20½	20 43½	5.90	17.00
March 4	25 21½	20 43½	6.00	17.00
March 5	25 21½	20 43½	6.15	18.00
March 6	25 22	20 43	6.20	18.00
March 7	25 22	20 43½	6.25	18.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
March 2	77 9	76 4½	26 11-16
March 3	77 9	76 4½	26 11-16
March 4	77 9	76 4½	26⅞
March 5	77 9	76 4½	27
March 6	77 9	76 4½	26⅞
March 7	77 9	76 4½	26⅞

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.
March 2	75 13-16	87f 90c	78	89
March 3	*74 15-16	88f 07½c	78	89
March 4	75	88f 02½c	78	88½
March 5	74 15-16	88f 47½c	78	88½
March 6	74⅝	88f 27½c	78	88½
March 7	74 9-16	88f 35c	78	88½

*Ex interest.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.
March 2	$1.03	$1.02⅝
March 3	1.03	1.02
March 4	1.01⅞	1.01⅜
March 5	1.01⅝	1.00⅞
March 6	1.01⅜	1.00⅝
March 7	1.01⅛	1.01
Week's range	1.03	1.00⅝

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 2	94⅜	93⅞	89¼	88½
March 3	94⅜	93⅞	89¼	88⅝
March 4	93¼	93	88⅛	88⅛
March 5	93½	92⅜	88⅛	87⅜
March 6	93⅛	92⅝	88⅛	87⅝
March 7	93⅛	92⅜	88	87⅝
Week's range	94⅜	92⅝	89¼	87⅝

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
March 2	67⅞	67¼	66⅝	66½	66	66
March 3	68	67¼	67¼	66⅝	66½	65⅝
March 4	67⅝	66⅞	66⅜	65⅞	65⅝	65⅜
March 5	67½	66¾	66	65⅞	65	64⅝
March 6	67	66⅜	65⅞	65¼	64⅝	64⅛
March 7	67¼	66½	66⅛	65⅝	65⅛	64⅝
Week's range	68	66¼	67¼	65⅞	66½	64⅝

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 2	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¼
March 3	41	40½	40⅝	40¼
March 4	40⅝	40⅜	40¼	40
March 5	40⅜	40¼	40¼	39⅞
March 6	40¼	40	40	39⅝
March 7	40¼	40	40	39⅝
Week's range	41	40	40⅝	39¼

Provisions.

LARD.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Mar. 2	10.65	10.55	10.82	10.75
Mar. 3	10.62	10.57	10.82	10.77
Mar. 4	10.62	10.62	10.82	10.77
Mar. 5	10.70	10.60	10.87	10.80
Mar. 6	10.82	10.72	11.02	10.90
Mar. 7	10.87	10.82	11.05	11.02
Week's range	10.82	10.55	11.02	10.75

RIBS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Mar. 2	11.42	11.37	11.55	11.47
Mar. 3	11.45	11.37	11.57	11.50
Mar. 4	11.40	11.35	11.55	11.50
Mar. 5	11.45	11.37	11.57	11.50
Mar. 6	11.55	11.17	11.67	11.60
Mar. 7	11.60	11.52	11.67	11.62
Week's range	11.55	11.17	11.67	11.47

PORK.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 2	21.42	21.25	21.50	21.40
March 3	21.50	21.35	21.57	21.45
March 4	21.40	21.32	21.47	21.32
March 5	21.50	21.37	21.55	21.45
March 6	21.62	21.50	21.70	21.60
March 7	21.70	21.60	21.75	21.67
Week's range	21.62	21.25	21.70	21.32

COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 2	12.25	12.19	11.86	11.80	11.86	11.80
March 3	12.22	12.10	11.82	11.65	11.80	11.65
March 4	12.12	12.06	11.68	11.60	11.68	11.61
March 5	12.17	12.14	11.73	11.69	11.72	11.67
March 6	12.22	12.16	11.77	11.65	11.74	11.61
March 7	12.19	12.07	11.65	11.56	11.59	11.52
Week's range	12.25	12.06	11.86	11.56	11.86	11.52

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended March 7, 1914.

STOCKS, (Shares.)

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Monday	98,131	389,175	431,851
Tuesday	124,137	273,062	620,065
Wednesday	202,280	336,358	536,446
Thursday	328,861	222,952	617,849
Friday	405,441	283,663	486,713
Saturday	320,539	302,366	219,855
Total w'k.	1,479,389	1,807,573	2,712,779
Yr. to date	17,818,018	17,315,237	21,329,271

BONDS, (Par Value.)

Monday	$1,733,000	$2,181,000	$2,197,500
Tuesday	2,606,500	2,090,000	2,706,500
Wednesday	2,515,500	1,843,500	1,985,500
Thursday	2,711,000	2,601,500	2,447,000
Friday	3,457,000	1,765,000	2,732,500
Saturday	1,788,500	1,411,000	1,234,500
Total w'k.	$15,109,500	$11,892,000	$13,363,500
Yr. to date	173,889,500	115,133,000	180,642,500

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

	Mar. 7, '14.	Mar. 8, '13.	Increase.
R. R. & mis. stocks	1,479,389	1,807,525	*328,336
Mining stks.	200	.....	200
Bank stks.	.....	48	*48
R. R. & mis. bonds	$14,247,000	$11,362,000	$2,681,000
Gov't bonds.	58,500	107,500	*49,000
State bonds.	373,000	84,000	289,000
City bonds.	415,000	138,500	276,500
Total, all bonds	$15,109,500	$11,892,000	$3,217,500

*Decrease.

FEDERAL WIRE PLAN NOT PRESIDENT'S

No Indorsement by Wilson of Government-Owned Telegraphs and Phones.

POST OFFICE SEEKS ADVICE

To Submit Bill to Economists and Public Utility Authorities—Appendices to Report Made Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In a statement issued by the Post Office Department to-night it was said that "Government ownership of telegraphs and telephones cannot yet beregarded as an Administration measure." To this was added the information that "President Wilson has expressed no opinion or intention regarding it, and it is noteworthy that the suggestion is made in the matter submitted by Mr. Burleson that the tentative draft of the bill proposed be submitted to economists and authorities on public utilities with a view to securing valuable assistance in duly safeguarding the interests of the Government and of the owners of the properties affected."

The department's statement is in explanation of the appendices to the report recently submitted to the Postmaster General by a departmental commission, which recommended the acquisition by the Government of the telegraph lines of the country with the object of entering into competition with the telegraph companies. The appendices have just been printed at the Government Printing Office. The statement follows:

"It is said that the complete report with its appendices will be of great value and interest to all students of economic and political problems related to public utilities. Appendix A is a historical resume of the agitation in the United States for Government ownership of hte telegraph and telephone from Prof. Morse's invention to the present time. Full treatment of contemporaneous conditions affecting the subject by Postmasters General from 1846 to 1913 are included, as well as testimony taken by the Industrial Commission in 1901 and opinions and arguments published by economists. This part of the report ends with the following comment on the present situation:

Government ownership of the electrical means of transmitting intelligence is brought to the attention of the American people of 1913 with the indorsement of nearly every Postmaster General since the civil war, with a score of favorable reports by committees of Congress, and by the example of practically every other nation of the civilized world. More than seventy bills have been introduced in Congress to accomplish it. Meanwhile the private operation of the telegraphic and telephonic facilities has resulted in a virtual monopoly, by which the people are annually taxed vast sums, for which they receive no adequate returns.

"Appendix B is devoted to the legislation by various States relative to telegraph and telephone service. It is declared that 'many States have established commissions for the regulation of telephones, telegraph, and other public service companies. Some of the legislation in those States is set forth here as evidence of the general dissatisfaction with these subjects on the part of the people. The problem dealt with in this legislation would be finally solved by Government ownership.'

"Legislation requiring physical connection between connecting and competing lines is quoted from the statutes of Arizona, California, Kentucky, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin.

"Appendix C contains fourteen graphic charts illustrating important deductions from comparative statistics for the United States and the leading foreign countries. It is shown that the United States has more letters received and more telephone calls than any other country. In number of telegrams it stands ninth. The American postage charged is nearly the lowest and American telephone and telegraph charges are nearly the highest in the world. In postal efficiency the United States is second only to Belgium, but in telephone efficiency—considering the Bell Companies only—stands tenth. The Bell Companies' long-distance rates for 100, 300, 500, and 700 miles are given as being much the highest charged by any telephone system, public or private, in the world, and as vastly exceeding the average rates in Continental Europe. Chart 14, the last of these graphic illustrations, is an elaborate comparison of subscribers' annual telephone rates for sixty large American cities under monopoly and competition. New York, with no competition in telephone business, is shown with an annual rate of $288, while Chicago, with competitory conditions, has a rate of $125."

First Assistant Postmaster General Daniel C. Roper, Chairman of the departmental committee that compiled the report, said to-day that the Senate, in publishing these appendices and the report, had made available all the information necessary for an impartial and original investigation of the subject.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

For the Week Ended March 7, 1914.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alas. G. M.	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝
17,820	Amal. Cop.	74⅜	75	72⅝	73⅛
1,050	Am. B. S.	22¼	23¼	20½	21
1,460	Am. Can.	29⅝	30⅜	29¼	29¼
70	Am. C. & F.	50¾	50¾	50⅜	50⅜
30	Am. Cot. Oil.	44¾	44¾	43	43⅜
840	Am. Ice S.	30¼	31¼	30	30⅛
140	Am. Loco.	34¾	35⅜	34¼	34¼
720	Am. S. & R.	67¼	68⅛	66½	66⅝
490	Am. Sug. R.	103¾	103⅞	101	102
70	Am. T. & T.	120¼	120¾	119⅞	120½
200	An. Cop. Co.	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35½
570	A., T. & S. F.	96⅞	97⅝	95¾	96
3,130	B. & O.	91⅝	91⅝	87¾	88
1,600	Beth. Steel.	39	43⅝	38⅝	41⅞
2,870	Brook. R. T.	92⅝	94¼	92½	93¼
150	Cal. Petro.	27¼	27¼	24⅝	24⅝
3,870	Can. Pac.	210½	210½	207	208¾
2,110	Cent. L. C.	31½	33⅝	31½	32¼
20	C. L. C. pf.	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
15,220	Ches. & O.	63¼	64	52⅞	53½
2,460	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	102⅛	103¾	96½	97½
90	Chino Cop.	42	42½	40⅝	40⅝
640	Col. F. & I.	31⅜	33⅜	31⅜	31⅜
10	Con. Gas.	134	134	134	134
90	Corn P. R.	11	11	11	11
550	Dis. Secur.	19⅝	20¼	19¼	19¼
1,740	Erie	29⅝	29⅝	28½	28½
10	Gen. Elect.	147½	147½	147½	147½
10	Gen. Motors.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
40	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	54½	54½	53½	53½
370	Great N.	127¼	128¼	126	126½
20	Gug. Exp.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅞	52⅞
140	I.-M. V. T.C.	15½	15½	14⅜	14⅜
620	I.-Met. pf.	60¼	61	58⅜	58⅜
3,680	Leigh Val.	149⅜	150½	145¾	145⅞
290	Mex. Petro	66	65⅝	65½	66
300	M. K. & T.	18½	18½	17	18
1,620	Missouri Pac	25¼	26	24⅜	24⅜
20	Nat Lead C.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
40	Nev. Con. C.	16¼	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
6,810	N. Y. Cent.	90¼	90⅝	88	88¼
4,680	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66⅜	68⅜	65¼	67
100	N. Y., O. & W.	27	27	27	27
120	Norf & W.	102¼	103	102	102
660	North. Pac.	112⅜	112⅝	109⅝	110¼
90	Pacific Mail.	24¼	24¼	23⅜	23⅜
1,160	Penn. Rail.	111⅛	111⅝	110	110¼
10	P. G., Chi.	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
100	Press. S. C.	43½	43⅝	42¼	42¼
100	R. S. S.	28⅜	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
30	Ray Con. C.	20	20⅜	20	20¼
67,000	Reading	165¼	166¼	163⅜	163
100	R. I. & S.	26¼	27	26	26
1,010	Rock I. Co.	5⅝	6	4⅝	5
220	R. I. C. pf.	8¾	8½	7⅜	8
20	R., (M.,) Co.	13¾	15⅛	13¾	13¾
1,460	South Pac.	94½	95⅞	92⅜	93½
180	So. Rail. Ex.	25⅝	25⅞	24⅞	25
70	Tenn. Cop.	35	35½	33	35⅛
330	Texas Co.	140⅜	142⅝	140⅜	140
640	Third Ave.	43⅞	44½	42½	43
10	U. B. & P. C.	7	7	7	7
32,470	Union Pac.	159⅜	159⅞	156	156½
1,750	U. S. R.	60¾	61¼	59⅜	61
50,020	U. S. S.	64⅛	65¼	63	63⅜
40	U. S. S. pf.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
60	Utah Copper	54½	55	52⅜	53¼
370	Va.-Car. Co.	31⅜	31⅝	30	30
60	Wabash	2½	2½	2½	2½
70	W. U. Tel.	63¾	63¾	63½	63¾
20	W. U., rights	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
215,130					

We own and offer
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.
Chicago & Missouri River Division
First Mortgage 5% Bonds
Due July 1st, 1926.
These Bonds are an underlying obligation, and are followed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul's General Mortgage, under which there are $97,532,000 Bonds outstanding, additional bonds being reserved to retire Chicago & Missouri Division 1st 5s at maturity.
A Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York State.
Price on Application
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
51 Wall Street New York

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
PHILADELPHIA BOSTON DETROIT
LONDON: William P. Bonbright & Co. PARIS: Bonbright & Co.
Public Utility Securities

Bertron, Griscom & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
PUBLIC SERVICE INVESTMENT SECURITIES
40 Wall St. NEW YORK
Land Title Building PHILADELPHIA
19 Boulevard des Capucines PARIS

Established 1870.
Dominick & Dominick
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Bankers and Dealers in Investment Securities.
Selected list of Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks sent on application.
115 Broadway, New York. Cincinnati, Ohio.

We Own and Offer
Allegheny County, Pa.
4¼ PER CENT. BONDS
Dated Jan. 1, 1914. Due Jan. 1, 1944.
The securities of Allegheny County, because of their exceptional record, are held in the highest regard by investors. Net indebtedness of County but 1.54% of assessed valuation. Assessed valuation more than the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont combined. Tax rate low.
Descriptive circular "T," sent upon request.
Meikleham & Dinsmore
Bankers
25 BROAD ST

Great Northern Pfd.
Southern Pacific
Western Union
RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
William E. Lauer & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
74 BROADWAY
Telephone 4180 Rector.

THE MECHANICS TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
Bayonne, N. J.
Commenced Business March 1st, 1888.
STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY
Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.
Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.
Accounts maintained in principal cities.
OFFICERS.
DeWitt Van Buskirk, President.
C.B.Zabriskie,V.Pres. Wm.R.Wilde,Treas.
Frederic C. Earl, Sec'y.
Chas. S. Noe, Chairman Board of Directors

Franklin TRUST CO.
Main Office, 166 MONTAGUE STREET
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK
ACTS IN EVERY FIDUCIARY CAPACITY

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000
Resources, over $200,000,000

COLUMBIA KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains
Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society
Founded 1868. Banking Department Supervision. $1 or more will open a savings share account. Begin now or write for booklet A. 38 Park Row, New York City. 4½%

INCOME BONDS
$10.....5% Bonds
$100.....6% Bonds
$100.....7% Bond Shares
ARE ISSUED BY
New York Realty Owners
Resources - - - - $3,945,652.65
PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES:
Real Estate, Bonds, Etc. . . . 28%
Capital, Surplus & Reserve . . 72%
An Unbroken Dividend Record of Eighteen Years
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR T.
489 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASH.
First Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1909, due 1939.
The Trustee has $27,186.73 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon on Monday, March 16th, 1914. Proposals should be directed as follows:
"Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."
Circulars giving details may be had on application.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON,
President.
New York, March 2nd, 1914.
Any ownership certificates which may be necessary under the Income Tax Treasury Regulations should accompany current coupons.

PROPOSALS.

$250,000.00 FIFTH LOUISIANA LEVEE DISTRICT BOND SALE.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of $250,000.00 5% Bonds will be received at the office of the Board of Commissioners for the Fifth Louisiana Levee District, Tallulah, La., up to 12 o'clock M., March 13, 1914.

Denominations of $1,000.00 each. Bids will be received for part or the whole offer, with the right to reject any or all bids.

Good faith deposits of one and one-half per cent of the bid required, certified check or currency.

For further information apply to the President or Secretary of the Board.

E. C. RHODES,
President Board of Commissioners, 5th La. Levee District.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1914, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6% bonds of The Colorado Fuel Co., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1914, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.
Denver, Colo., Feb. 28, 1914.
L. M. BOWERS, Treas.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 9, 1914.—Sealed proposals for dredging in harbors at Hyannis and Nantucket, Mass., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, March 12, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application.
JOHN MILLIS, Col. Engrs.

BANK STATEMENTS
Out-of-town National Bank statements will be published in The New York Times March 15th. The New York Times publishes a greater volume of bank statements than any other newspaper.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the news that's fit to print."

EUROPE HOLDS UP BACK.

End Land Evils There and Wages Here Will Rise, Says Economist.

Raise the wages and standard of living among American industrial workers by correcting the agricultural evils of Europe is the proposal of Dr. Franz Oppenheimer of the University of Berlin, who has come to this country to lecture at Johns Hopkins and other universities on his favorite subjects of economics and sociology. Dr. Oppenheimer was at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday and outlined his theory of wages to a TIMES reporter.

According to this theory, the wage scale in industry is dependent upon the wages of labor in agricultural, and agricultural conditions in Russia affect directly industrial conditions in the United States. The wages of industry will always be higher than the wages of the tillers of the soil, Dr. Oppenheimer believes, and from this premise he argues that remedial measures should therefore be applied at the bottom. He says that if the farmers of the world were elevated to a position of comfort, the standard of living and wages of industrial laborers would automatically rise.

Dr. Oppenheimer would apply his remedies in Europe, particularly in Russia and Germany. He says that democracy in America has done all that can be expected of it in assimilating immigrants and adjusting the problems of industry which their coming has caused. The next step, he says, is to go to the root of the troubles abroad.

Dr. Oppenheimer would divide the great estates of Russia and Germany, and other European countries, among the masses on a homestead or some other basis, and in this way build up a contented, prosperous peasant class. Peasants are not political agitators; they don't disturb society, and they don't emigrate, he points out. With the flood of immigration to America stopped by making the immigrants contented at home, and with the wages of industry in America raised by the increasing of agricultural remuneration in Europe, Dr. Oppenheimer believes that the labor question the world over would be practically solved.

He summed up his proposition yesterday by saying:

"If you want to abolish the industrial evils in America help bring about a social revolution in Russia and Germany."

Dr. Oppenheimer will deliver his first lecture at Johns Hopkins University today.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; E—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ‖Amount authorized. ¶Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Mar. 7, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'le El. pf.	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	44	46
Albany So 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	95
A.G.& E.(350)	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 14	350	355
Do pf. (350)	1,951,500	1½	Q	Feb 1, 14	347½	349½
Am. L. & Tr.	13,933,361	2½	Q	Feb 2, 14	356	358
Do pf.	14,293,200	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	107	108
Am. P. & Lt.	5,621,400	1	Q	Mar 2, 14	73	74
Do 6% cu. pf	3,179,300	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	87	88
Do 6% war.	1,604,600	..	..	.....	99	100
Do6% nos.'21	2,250,000	3	S	F. & A.	96	97
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,920,000	1½	Q	.....	76	78
Do pf.	3,914,000	..	..	.....	74	77
Appal'n Pow.	6,660,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do pf.	2,130,000	..	..	.....	36	40
Ariz. Power..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	9	11
Do pf.	850,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	95
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex	1,400,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	95½	98
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	1,350,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	70	80
Au.-Al. R. & E. s.f. 5s,'35	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '36	867,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '48	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
Ban. R. & E.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	44	48
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	117	118
Big. R., L. & P. C. 4½s, 1st 5s, '57	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93½	94
Do ref. ex. 6s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	100
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '56	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '47	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	77	..
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	109½	110
Do 1st 5s, '41	5,689,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106½	106¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
C.M.L.&P. pf	1,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 13	35	45
Do 6s, '40	1,300,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	80	90
Chas. Con R., G. & E.($50)	2,407,000	..	..	.....	46	48
Do 5s, '39	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	100
C.L.H.& P. 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Cl. R. 1st 5s, '51	3,450,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¾	102
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	.....	14	15
Do 7% pf.	425,000	..	..	.....	87	90
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Do com.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	76	..
Do pf.	861,400	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	82	90
Com. Fr. R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Feb 2, 14	55½	60
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	89	92
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4s	11,334,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89¾	90½
C. T. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15, 14	72½	74
Do 1st 5s, '33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	104
Con. Pow. pf	5,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	96	98
C. P. (Mich.) 5s, '36	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '30	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88½	92
Cumb. Co. P. & Lt.	2,700,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Do pf	2,300,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	96¾	97
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '32	3,329,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97½
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
E. St. L. & S.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	25	27
Do pf.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	62	65
El. Bd. Dep. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	66	70
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 2, 14	95½	100
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,980,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	..	Q	Dec 20, 13	20	30
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 14	75	80
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,000	..	..	.....	74	77
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	77	82
Ex. Spgs. W. G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	23	24
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 25, 14	71	73
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15, 13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,348,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	98
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	110	125
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	86	88
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st 1 cv. 5s, '32	1,823,600	2½	S	J. & J.	83	90
Guan. P. & E.	3,300,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 31, 14	60	70
Do 6s, '32	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	80	90
Harwood El. 5s, '30	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	105
Int. P. of B. R. Div.5s,'31	4,708,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Int. St. Ry. C. 1st 6s, '33	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	18,333,600	2	S	J. & J.	64	65
J.C.H.& P. 4s	14,661,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	70½
Joplin & Pit. 1st 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. R. & L.	3,547,080	..	..	.....	15	16
Do pf.	3,407,500	1½	..	Mar 1, 11	28	32
Do 1st 1-7s	10,300,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84	87
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	102½
K. C. R. 4s, '29	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	74	77
K. C. Mot. S. R. 6s, 1st 5s, '13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '28	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	99½	101
Do 3s of '22	3,093,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	29	32
L. R. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¾	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,885,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	99
Mobile E. pf.	852,000	1½	Q	Feb 16, 14	88	92
Do 1st 5s, '43	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	92
Montana Pr.	49,634,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	44	44¾
Do pf.	9,760,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	101½	105
Miss'i G. & E.	1,438,500	1½	Q	Dec 15, 13	88	92
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	85	90
Do con.5s, '43	4,054,000	2½	J	J. & J.	100	101½
Do ref.5s, '58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	94½
N. Y., West'h'st. L.G.4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82	82
N. Y. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	50	55
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '52	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79½	80½
N. O. L. & P.	4,985,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15, 14	60	65
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	85	92
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Do pf.	3,596,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 14	70½	72
N. T. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	100	101
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,030,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Ont. P. stock	9,513,000	1¼	Q	Mar 2, 14	80	81
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '36	8,214,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
O. & C. B. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,323,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	98
Ore. El. Ry. 5s	2,906,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Ot. R. & L. pf	686,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 14	85	90
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	92
Ozark P. & W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	32	39
Por. G. El. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	101
Port. Ry., L. & Pr.	26,000,000	..	..	.....	52	54
Ports.(Ore.) R. 1st cn. 5s, '30	8,823,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40	258,000	3	S	J. & J.	85	93
Pub. S. C. of Co.	20,047,376	1½	Q	Dec 30, 13	104½	105
Pub. Ut. Cor. ($30)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	240	245
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	345	350
Rep. R. & L.	6,266,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15, 14	74	76
Roch. R. & L. 5s tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s, '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	74	78
Rock L. & P. 5s	695,000	3½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,832,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	101
San. Val. Tr. 5s	833,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	97½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	3½	S	F. & A.	92½	93
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '20	3,628,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	96
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scran. El. 5s	4,983,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	99
Sea. Lig. 5s	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	91	94
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	3,300,000	2½	S	F. & A.	85½	92
So. Cal. Ed.	10,903,000	1½	Q	Feb 15, 14	87	91
Do pf.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 14	98	99½
Dgeon 5s, '33	12,225,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
S. W. U. Gor.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
So. Power 6s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Mar. 7, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	81	83
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$8½	$9
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Dec. 15, 13	$27½	$28½
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	914,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Do pf.	18,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 2, 14	68	69½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
Un. El. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s,	4,423,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	94
U. L. & Rys.	6,923,000	..	..	.....	82	84
Do 1st pf.	7,707,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 14	77½	79
Do 2d pf.	2,129,200	¾	Q	Jan 1, 14	73	75
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	97½	101
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Utica & M. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,208,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	95
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 14	87	88
Do pf.	8,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 14	87	88
Do cn. 4s '51	10,642,350	2	S	M. & S.	82¾	83¼
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	21	22
Do 6% cm. pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	60½	61
W. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	4	..	Jun 30, 12	35	45
Do pf.	1,900,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 14	70	80
Do 1st & ref 5s, '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Wh'l. El. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97

a—Paid initial dividend of 1½% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	555	570
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	207	212
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6a	Q	Feb 2, 14	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	5	S	Dec 30, 13	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat. ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	125	135
Century	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	180	195
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 14	600	615
Ch.-P.N. ($25	2,223,600	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	170	175
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	S	Oct 1, 13	130	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 14	175	180
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	175	180
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 13	360	375
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	156	161
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 13	450	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan 1, 14	295	315
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	177	180
Com. Exch. ..	3,000,000	4	Q	Feb 2, 14	314	320
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 12	60	70
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 13	160	170
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 1, 14	4800	..
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	300	350
First Nat.	10,000,000	12a	Q	Jan 1, 14	895	910
Fourth Nat..	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 14	180	194
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 13	..	235
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	8	S	Feb 2, 14	135	145
German Ex..	200,000	20	S	Jan 2, 14	375	415
Germania	200,000	12½	S	Jan 2, 14	450	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	190	195
Greenwich	500,000	5½	Q	Jan 1, 14	270	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	640	655
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	275	300
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	515	525
Irving Nat..	4,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	178	185
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	10d	Q	Jan 2, 14	665	670
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 2, 14	320	335
Manh'n ($50)	2,650,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	315	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	240	250
Mec. & Met..	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 10, 14	235	245
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	175	185
Met. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 14	177	187
Mutual	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	300	315
Nat. Nassau ..	1,000,000	4	S	Nov 1, 13	175	185
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 13	210	225
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 14	370	380
N. Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 1, 14	825	875
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 13	162	170
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Feb 2, 14	225	253
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	366	372
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	225	240
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 14	415	440
Second Nat..	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 14	395	425
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	..	100
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	180	195
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	125	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 13	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 13	275	..
West Side...	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	480	515
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31, 13	575	610

a—Incl. a special dividend of 5%. Quarterly dividend of 8% and 5% special payable on First Security Co. Jan. 2.
b—Incl. 3% extra. c—Incl. 3% extra payable Dec. 23.
d—Incl. 5% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 13	172	177
Bd. & Mtg. Co.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15, 14	286	290
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 14	..	190
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 14	290	310
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	885	905
Fidelity & C.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	425	440
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	265	275
First Mtg. G.	500,000	3	S	Jan 1, 14	100	115
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	270	285
Ger.-Amer....	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	505	515
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	I	Jan 1, 14	310	320
Germ'n Life.	200,000	15	S	Jan 2, 14	215	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 14	180	195
Home Fire...	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 14	390	396
Home Life....	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
La'y's Mtg. Co.	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 13	195	200
Man. Life....	100,000	113	S	M. & N.	160	..
Met. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	160	..
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 13	95	101
Nas. & Dutch	400,000	4½	S	Feb 1, 14	130	140
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	184	190
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 14	157	162
N.Y. Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 14	77	81
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 14	315	330
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct., 1913	145	155
Pruden'l ($50)	2,000,000	10	S	.....	525	600
Realty Asso..	4,000,000	5a	S	Jan 15, 14	110	115
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	9	S	J. & J.	100	135
U.S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 14	190	200
U. S. Life....	264,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
U. S. (Fire)..	400,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	80	90
Westchester..	2,000,000	20	S	Feb 1, 14	550	600
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 14	195	..

a—Including 2% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Bush. Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Bush. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Do 5s, '47...	5,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	40	45
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '53	..	..	..	.....	91	94
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Cities Serv..	15,713,280	½	M	Feb 1, 14	95	97
Do pf.	27,383,420	½	M	Feb 1, 14	76	77
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS, WEEK ENDED MARCH 7

Range for Year 1913. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1914. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Dividend Paid.	Pc.	Period.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	COMPANY.	Week Ended March 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Clos'g a Ye'r Ago.	Week's Net Change.	Sales, W'k Ended March 7.
150	110	105	Mar. 6	91	Feb. 20	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	$12,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	105	100	105	146	+10	735
24⅝	18	24	Feb. 4	20⅝	Jan. 9	.....	..	..	7,500,000	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	21⅛	22¼	21½	21½	..	— ⅝	2,200
9	7⅝	14¼	Feb. 20	8⅝	Jan. 6	.....	..	..	24,572,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	13⅜	13⅞	13	13	..	— ½	1,475
43	40	49	Jan. 26	43¼	Jan. 8	.....	..	..	15,329,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	48	48¾	47⅝	47⅝	..	— ⅜	1,620
80½	61	78⅛	Feb. 4	70⅞	Jan. 9	Feb. 23, 1914	1½	Q	158,887,900	Amalgamated Copper Co.	74¼	74⅞	72⅝	73⅛	69	— 1⅝	56,300
57	41¼	57	Jan. 23	47⅜	Jan. 2	Jan. 15, 1914	1	Q	18,330,900	American Agri. Chemical Co.	54	54	54	54	53	..	100
99	90	97¼	Jan. 23	91	Jan. 2	Jan. 15, 1914	1¼	Q	27,112,700	American Agri. Chemical Co. pf.	95½	95¾	95¼	95¼	..	..	25
50½	19¾	28½	Jan. 22	20	Mar. 5	Nov. 15, 1912	1½	..	15,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	22⅞	23½	20	21½	31	— 1½	6,300
86	65	78¼	Jan. 26	69	Jan. 6	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	QO.	5,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	..	..	..	..	86	..	..
96¼	89½	97½	Feb. 11	90	Jan. 9	Dec. 31, 1913	1¾	QO.	4,600,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co.	..	..	..	..	97	..	..
126⅝	127⅝	146⅞	Feb. 20	129½	Jan. 12	Dec. 31, 1913	2	QO.	5,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	144¼	144¼	143	143⅞	..	— ⅝	500
46½	21	35½	Jan. 27	28⅝	Jan. 3	.....	..	..	41,233,300	American Can Co.	30	30⅝	29¼	29½	31⅜	— ⅝	12,985
129½	80½	96	Jan. 24	88	Jan. 3	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	41,233,300	American Can Co. pf.	92¼	93	92½	92½	121½	+ ⅜	1,690
58⅜	36½	53¼	Feb. 4	44⅛	Jan. 5	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	QQO.	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co.	50⅝	51½	49⅝	50½	50⅝	..	1,400
117	108	117⅜	Mar. 4	114	Jan. 20	Jan. 1, 1914	1¾	QQO.	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	117⅝	117⅝	117½	117⅝	117	+ 1⅝	310
48⅜	33½	36⅝	Jan. 26	36	Jan. 5	.....	..	..	16,264,700	American Cities	..	..	..	..	36	..	.....
79½	60¾	68	Jan. 26	60	Jan. 5	Jan. 1914	3	SA	20,253,500	American Cities pf.	..	..	..	..	61¼	..	.....
75	75	.....	..	.....	..	Mar. 2, 1914	3	SA	1,500,000	American Coal	..	..	..	..	77	..	.....
87	80	*84½	Jan. 23	*82	Jan. 5	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	10,639,300	American Coal Products	83¾	84	83¾	84	87	..	15
109½	105	106	Jan. 16	106	Jan. 16	Jan. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	2,500,000	American Coal Products pf.	105	105½	105	105½	101	..	20
57⅝	33¼	46¼	Feb. 9	37½	Jan. 8	June 1, 1911	2¼	..	20,237,100	American Cotton Oil Co.	45	45	43	43	45	— 1⅝	796
98	92½	96½	Mar. 5	94½	Jan. 15	Dec. 1, 1913	3	SA	16,138,600	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	96	96¼	96	96¼	96	+ ⅛	406
166	95	110¼	Jan. 24	100	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	2	Q	18,000,000	American Express Co.	107¾	108	107¾	108	100	+ 1	325
5½	3½	5¼	Feb. 6	4⅛	Jan. 19	.....	..	..	11,274,100	American Hide & Leather Co.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	+ ⅛	100
28½	15⅛	25⅜	Feb. 6	20½	Feb. 25	Aug. 15, 1905	1	..	12,548,300	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	26	+ ¼	100
27⅜	17	32⅜	Feb. 20	24	Jan. 2	July 20, 1907	1¾	..	19,045,100	American Ice Securities Co.	30⅝	31½	29⅝	29⅞	24½	— ⅜	11,330
12⅜	6⅝	11⅞	Jan. 23	10	Jan. 8	.....	..	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co.	10½	10⅝	10	10	10	— ½	400
83⅜	20	31⅜	Jan. 16	25½	Feb. 25	Sep. 1, 1908	1¾	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	29½	29⅝	29	29	26	+ ½	310
44⅞	27	37¼	Jan. 31	31⅝	Jan. 2	Aug. 26, 1908	1¼	..	25,000,000	American Locomotive	34½	35½	34¼	34¼	35⅛	— ½	2,450
106⅝	94	102	Feb. 4	96	Jan. 6	Jan. 21, 1914	1¾	Q	25,000,000	American Locomotive pf.	..	..	..	101	105⅜	..	.....
13	5¼	9¼	Jan. 26	7	Jan. 13	.....	..	..	5,739,200	American Malt Corporation	..	..	..	8	9½	..	.....
61¼	41⅞	50¼	Jan. 24	42	Jan. 3	Nov. 3, 1913	2	SA	8,838,000	American Malt Corporation pf.	49½	49¼	49¼	49⅛	50	— ⅜	100
74⅝	58½	71⅛	Feb. 4	63½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15, 1913	1	Q	60,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	67⅞	68⅜	66¾	66¾	68¾	— 1½	3,700
107	97	105	Jan. 27	98¾	Jan. 3	Mar. 2, 1914	3	SA	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	101⅞	102⅛	101⅜	101⅞	103⅜	+ ⅜	682
86	79½	85	Jan. 19	84	Jan. 29	Jan. 2, 1914	1¼	..	30,000,000	American Smelting Sec. pf., B.	84	84	84	84	85⅝	..	25
193	150	172	Jan. 31	160	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	†6½	..	11,001,700	American Snuff Co.	165	165	163	164⅞	174	— 1⅛	310
105	100	104	Feb. 20	99⅞	Jan. 9	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	..	3,940,400	American Snuff Co. pf., new	..	..	..	..	102	..	.....
40¼	25	37¼	Feb. 16	28	Jan. 6	Dec. 31, 1913	½	QQQO.	16,218,000	American Steel Foundries	35	35	35	35	35⅜	— ⅛	550
118	99⅞	109⅞	Jan. 24	101	Mar. 7	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	QQQO.	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co.	105	105	101	102¼	115½	— 3½	2,000
116⅜	110⅜	113⅞	Jan. 7	110¼	Jan. 20	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	QQQO.	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	113¼	113¼	111⅝	111⅝	114½	— ⅝	736
66⅛	59	59	Feb. 10	59	Feb. 10	Mar. 1, 1914	1¼	QQQO.	14,000,000	American Tel. & Cable Co.	..	..	..	59	..	..	.....
140	110	124¼	Jan. 30	117¼	Jan. 2	Jan. 15, 1914	2	QQQO.	344,634,800	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	120¼	121¼	119⅞	121	132½	+ 1½	3,960
294⅝	200	251⅝	Feb. 2	242⅜	Jan. 14	Mar. 2, 1914	5	QQQO.	40,249,400	American Tobacco Co.	249¼	250⅜	248½	250⅜	238	+ 1⅞	3,975
106	106	.....	..	.....	..	Jan. 2, 1914	1¼	QQQO.	1,298,700	American Tobacco Co. pf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
106¼	96	106¼	Feb. 20	101⅜	Jan. 7	Jan. 2, 1914	1½	QQQO.	51,719,000	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	102⅜	— ⅜	335
99	95	.....	..	.....	..	July 1, 1913	1½	..	10,000,000	American Water Works pf.	..	..	..	..	95	..	.....
23½	15	20⅜	Jan. 28	13½	Mar. 4	.....	..	..	20,000,000	American Woolen Co.	15	15	13½	13½	..	— 2½	1,000
82	74	83	Jan. 26	72¼	Mar. 4	.....	..	..	40,000,000	American Woolen Co. pf.	76	76	72½	73⅞	79¼	— 3⅝	2,565
32¼	17⅜	24⅜	Jan. 22	13⅝	Feb. 16	Apr. 1, 1913	1	..	12,500,000	American Writing Paper pf.	..	..	..	..	27½	..	.....
41¼	30⅝	38¼	Feb. 3	33⅜	Jan. 9	Jan. 14, 1914	75c	Q	108,312,500	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	35⅞	36	35	35⅛	36	— ⅞	5,630
129	22	29⅜	Jan. 8	20	Jan. 16	Oct. 1, 1913	1	..	9,990,000	Assets Realization Co.	21	21	21	21	108	— 1	200
95	95	.....	..	.....	..	Jan. 15, 1914	1½	Q	4,492,000	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	..	..	..	..	95	..	.....
43½	42¼	43	Jan. 29	43	Jan. 29	Oct. 15, 1913	1½	QQ.	40,000,000	Associated Oil Co.	..	..	..	..	43	..	.....
106⅞	90¼	100⅜	Jan. 23	93¼	Jan. 3	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	135,515,000	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	97	97½	95⅜	95⅜	101	— 1⅜	8,380
102⅞	96	101⅝	Feb. 9	97½	Jan. 13	Feb. 2, 1914	2½	SA	114,198,500	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	101⅜	101⅜	100¼	100¼	100	— ⅛	910
133⅜	112	126	Jan. 23	116	Jan. 3	Jan. 10, 1914	3½	SA	67,558,000	Atlantic Coast Line	122½	123	122	122	125	— 1	746
53½	36½	52⅛	Mar. 5	38½	Jan. 7	Jan. 1, 1914	1	SA	20,000,000	BALDWIN LOCOMO. WORKS	47½	52⅜	47½	50⅜	48	+ 3	8,300
103½	100¾	106⅞	Mar. 3	102½	Jan. 7	Jan. 1, 1914	3½	SA	20,000,000	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	104⅜	106⅞	104⅜	106⅜	103¾	..	300
106⅝	90⅝	98¾	Jan. 26	87⅝	Mar. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	3	SA	152,314,900	Baltimore & Ohio	91½	91⅞	87⅝	88⅜	100¼	— 4⅛	29,333
88	77¼	83⅜	Jan. 29	77⅜	Jan. 6	Mar. 2, 1914	2	SA	60,000,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	82½	82½	81½	81½	83	— ⅛	300
1⅛	1	1¼	Feb. 10	1	Jan. 7	Dec. 31, 1907	12½c	..	8,931,980	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	1⅝	..	100
41½	25	43⅛	Mar. 6	29½	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	14,862,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	39	43½	38½	42	35½	+ 2⅞	32,385
74	69¼	83	Mar. 5	68	Jan. 10	Jan. 2, 1914	1¼	Q	14,908,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	79	83	79	81⅝	86	+ 2⅜	5,050
92¾	83⅜	93⅛	Jan. 23	87½	Jan. 7	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	63,466,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	92⅜	94¼	92⅛	93¼	89	+ ⅝	25,040
137½	120	130	Jan. 24	121	Jan. 5	Jan. 2, 1914	12½	Q	17,999,000	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	..	126¼	131¾	..	.....
8⅜	6½	8⅝	Feb. 2	7⅜	Jan. 27	.....	..	..	7,000,000	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.	..	..	..	7½	8¼	..	.....
116	100¼	.....	..	.....	..	Feb. 16, 1914	3	SA	10,500,000	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	..	..	..	108	..	..	.....
116¼	116¼	.....	..	.....	..	Feb. 16, 1914	3	SA	6,000,000	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	..	..	..	116¼	..	..	.....
81	25	29	Jan. 27	26	Jan. 13	Mar. 2, 1914	¾	Q	14,647,200	Butterick Co.	28	28	27½	27½	..	— 1¼	300
56½	16	30⅝	Feb. 6	18	Jan. 2	July 1, 1913	1¼	..	14,592,700	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM	27	27	24½	24⅜	48¼	— 2⅜	2,600
86	45	66⅜	Feb. 4	50⅜	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	12,261,500	California Petroleum pf.	65	65	64	64	79½	..	200
63	58½	61½	Jan. 15	61¼	Jan. 15	Feb. 2, 1914	1½	SA	15,000,000	Canada Southern	..	..	..	61½	..	..	.....
206⅜	204	220¼	Feb. 4	206¼	Jan. 13	Jan. 2, 1913	2½	Q	259,939,700	Canadian Pacific	210¼	210¼	207¼	208	225⅞	— 2⅜	38,400
103⅝	90¼	95½	Jan. 16	82	Feb. 19	Jan. 1, 1914	1½	Q	11,439,500	Case (J. I.) Threshing Machine pf.	88¾	88¾	85	85	100	— 3	708
57	35⅞	.....	..	.....	..	Jan. 15, 1914	1½	Q	5,199,900	Central Coal & Coke Co.	..	..	..	..	85⅝	..	.....
30½	17	35	Feb. 16	25⅞	Jan. 14	Feb. 2, 1914	2	..	39,588,800	Central Leather Co.	31⅝	33⅞	31	32½	27	+ ⅝	26,850
97⅛	88	101¾	Mar. 4	94⅞	Jan. 6	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	33,279,200	Central Leather Co. pf.	101	101¼	101	101¼	95½	+ 1¼	500
262	275	320	Jan. 23	310	Jan. 12	Feb. 2, 1914	2	Q	27,436,800	Central of New Jersey	..	..	..	..	320	..	.....
110	100	106	Jan. 30	105	Jan. 19	Jan. 9, 1914	1½	Q	10,000,000	Central & South American Tel.	103½	103½	103½	103½	..	..	25
80	57½	68	Jan. 22	52⅝	Mar. 3	Dec. 31, 1913	1	Q	62,793,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	63½	63⅞	52⅞	53½	71¾	— 9	165,310
18	7½	11½	Jan. 6	9⅜	Jan. 20	Feb. 15, 1910	2	..	10,537,800	Chicago & Alton	..	..	..	..	10	..	.....
25⅜	17½	19	Jan. 22	19	Jan. 22	Jan. 16, 1911	2	..	19,497,600	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	..	..	19	..	.....
17⅞	10⅝	14¼	Jan. 23	11⅜	Jan. 3	.....	..	..	45,167,700	Chicago Great Western	12½	12⅞	12	12⅛	14½	— ⅛	900
35	23	35	Jan. 27	27¼	Jan. 7	.....	..	..	43,774,400	Chicago Great Western pf.	29½	30¼	28⅞	29	29	— 1	1,360
116¼	96¾	107⅛	Feb. 4	95¾	Mar. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	116,835,400	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	102¼	103⅜	95¾	91¼	108⅛	— 5⅝	43,904
145	131½	143	Feb. 6	137	Mar. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	3½	SA	116,274,900	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	140½	140½	137	137⅜	137⅝	— 3¼	830
138	123	136⅞	Feb. 14	128	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	130,121,700	Chicago & Northwestern	134½	135	132½	133	133⅝	— 1	1,133
188	171½	180	Jan. 24	170	Jan. 5	Jan. 2, 1914	2	Q	22,395,100	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	175	175	174	174	188	..	50
65	65	.....	..	.....	..	Dec. 31, 1913	1¼	Q	74,877,200	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	..	..	..	65	..	..	.....
125	119¼	130	Jan. 22	128	Jan. 22	Feb. 20, 1914	3½	SA	18,556,200	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O.	..	..	..	130	125	..	.....
150½	130½	.....	..	.....	..	Feb. 20, 1914	3½	SA	11,256,800	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. pf.	..	..	..	131	..	..	.....
47⅜	30⅝	44	Feb. 4	37½	Jan. 9	Dec. 31, 1913	75c	Q	4,313,700	Chino Copper	42¼	42¼	40¼	40½	39½	— 1⅝	9,100
54	34⅞	40	Jan. 2	38	Feb. 6	Sep. 1, 1910	2	..	47,056,300	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	..	..	41½	..	.....
94⅜	60	70	Feb. 9	61¼	Jan. 2	July 21, 1913	1¼	..	10,000,000	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	64¾	64¾	63½	63½	53	— 1⅝	448
..	..	70	Feb. 13	68½	Feb. 25	Feb. 1, 1914	1	..	18,000,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co.	..	..	..	68½	..	..	.....
110	90	104½	Feb. 14	103	Feb. 28	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	8,000,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	..	+ 1	110
41½	24½	34½	Feb. 5	28½	Jan. 2	Apr. 15, 1902	1¾	..	84,285,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32	33⅜	31½	31⅝	32⅞	— ⅝	2,800
155	150	.....	..	.....	..	Jan. 1, 1914	4	SA	2,000,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	..	..	155	..	..	.....
33	23⅜	28½	Jan. 27	22	Mar. 7	Dec. 31, 1912	1	..	31,000,000	Colorado & Southern	24	24	22	22	26	— 2	700
69	60	62	Jan. 28	53½	Mar. 4	Oct. 1, 1913	2	SA	8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	54	64½	53½	54½	69	— ¼	530
65¾	55	.....	..	.....	..	Oct. 1, 1913	2	SA	8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	..	..	..	60	..	..	.....
102¼	102¼	.....	..	.....	..	Jan. 31, 1914	1½	Q	16,247,000	Consolidation Coal Co.	..	..	..	102¼	..	..	.....
142⅜	123¼	139½	Jan. 24	129½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15, 1913	1½	Q	96,816,500	Consolidated Gas Co.	134	134½	133	133⅜	130	..	1,520
17⅞	7⅜	13⅜	Jan. 31	9¼	Jan. 9	.....	..	..	49,777,300	Corn Products Refining Co.	11½	11½	10⅞	11	10⅝	— ¼	1,000
79¼	61½	72	Jan. 29	66	Jan. 14	Jan. 15, 1914	1¼	Q	29,826,900	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	..	..	..	68	69	..	.....
77	74	80	Jan. 20	80	Jan. 20	Dec. 15, 1913	3	SA	2,997,800	Crex Carpet Co.	80	80	80	80	..	..	10
90	90	.....	..	.....	..	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	7,893,800	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	..	..	..	..	88	..	.....
100¼	91½	99⅜	Feb. 3	91¾	Jan. 2	Mar. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	37,828,500	DEERE & CO. pf.	96	96	95	95	98¼	..	350
167	147½	159½	Feb. 4	150	Jan. 3	Dec. 20, 1913	2½	Q	42,503,000	Delaware & Hudson	152⅜	152½	152	152	162	— ⅝	700
445	380	405	Jan. 27	388	Jan. 2	Jan. 20, 1914	2½	Q	30,277,000	Delaware, Lack. & Western	395	397	395	397	400	+ 2	600
23½	13⅜	19¼	Jan. 31	10¼	Feb. 25	.....	..	..	38,000,000	Denver & Rio Grande	13	13	11⅝	11⅝	20½	+ 2	500
41	23	31⅜	Feb. 4	20⅜	Feb. 25	Jan. 15, 1911	2½	..	49,778,400	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	23	23	23	23	34	— 1	140
90	90	.....	..	.....	..	Jan. 2, 1914	2½	SA	950,000	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	..	..	..	90	..	..	.....
80⅜	67¼	73	Jan. 30	72	Jan. 17	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	12,500,000	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	..	..	77	..	.....
21⅜	9⅜	20½	Mar. 4	17	Jan. 9	Oct. 31, 1912	½	..	30,815,500	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	19¼	20½	18⅞	18⅞	17	— ⅝	9,525
8½	6	6	Feb. 26	6	Feb. 26	.....	..	..	12,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	..	..	..	6	7	..	.....
16¼	10	11	Jan. 26	9½	Jan. 9	.....	..	..	10,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	..	..	..	11	13	..	.....
93	93	.....	..	.....	..	Jan. 26, 1914	1¼	Q	16,668,800	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	..	93	..	..	.....
32½	20¼	32¼	Jan. 23	27¼	Jan. 3	.....	..	..	112,378,900	ERIE	29½	29¾	28¼	28¼	26⅝	— 1⅜	18,010
49½	33¼	49¾	Jan. 27	42¾	Jan. 3	Feb. 20, 1907	2	..	47,892,400	Erie 1st pf.	46	46	44	44	44	— 2⅞	4,195
41	23¼	40¼	Jan. 23	35	Jan. 3	Apr. 9, 1907	2	..	16,000,000	Erie 2d pf.	37½	37½	37	37¼	33½	+ ¼	400
18	11	15	Jan. 24	15	Jan. 24	Jan. 15, 1909	1½	Q	6,000,000	FEDERAL MINING & SMELT.	..	..	..	15	38	..	.....
44	33	43	Jan. 27	35⅛	Jan. 16	Dec. 15, 1913	1½	Q	12,000,000	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	..	..	..	39	38	..	.....
185⅛	175	180	Jan. 23	176½	Jan. 22	Mar. 2, 1914	1½	Q	10,855,200	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	106½	108¼	106½	108¼	180	..	140
109⅞	105	108⅛	Feb. 3	107½	Feb. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	13,749,300	General Chemical Co. pf.	147	147¼	146	146¼	138	— 1¼	1,736
187	129⅜	150⅜	Feb. 20	140	Jan. 3	Jan. 15, 1914	2	Q	160,775,200	General Electric Co.	74⅞	79	73	77	30¼	+ 3¼	12,570
40	25	79	Mar. 5	37⅝	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	15,784,600	General Motors	93	94½	92	92½	77½	— ⅛	5,760
81⅜	70	95	Feb. 19	77¼	Jan. 5	Nov. 1, 1913	3½	SA	14,190,300	General Motors pf.	23⅜	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	40	— 1⅜	1,695
68	15½	26⅜	Feb. 4	19⅜	Jan. 17	Feb. 15, 1913	1	..	60,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	..	..	..	..	90	100½	.....
106¼	73⅜	91	Feb. 3	79½	Jan. 2	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	127¼	128¼	125⅜	126⅜	129⅜	— 1⅜	10,105
132⅜	115⅞	134⅜	Feb. 4	125¼	Jan. 3	Feb. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	224,065,800	Great Northern pf.	..	..	..	..	131½	..	.....
128	116¼	131¼	Feb. 10	129	Jan. 20	.....	..	..	.....	Gt. N. pf. sub. rcts., full paid.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
41¼	25½	39½	Jan. 19	33½	Jan. 3	Nov. 25, 1913	50c	Q	1,500,000	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	35¾	36¾	35½	35⅝	35	— 1⅜	3,210
62¾	40¾	54¼	Mar. 3	44⅝	Jan. 8	Jan. 2, 1914	$$1.25	Q	20,372,900	Guggenheim Exploration	53¼	54¼	52¼	52⅝	45½	— ⅞	8,675
87	80	*84	Mar. 7	*82½	Feb. 25	Nov. 15, 1913	2½	SA	15,000,000	HAVANA EL. RY., L. & P.	84	84	84	84	..	..	21
96	90	*96	Mar. 6	*92	Feb. 5	Nov. 15, 1913	3	SA	15,000,000	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	96	96	96	96	..	..	10
180	150	165	Feb. 4	164⅞	Jan. 31	Jan. 2, 1914	‖3½	Q	4,000,000	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	..	165	170	..	.....
113	109	112	Feb. 18	110	Jan. 13	Jan. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	3,940,800	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	..	..	..	112	..	..	.....
125	125	127	Jan. 31	125	Jan. 24	Dec. 31, 1913	2	Q	11,000,000	Hocking Valley	..	..	..	127	..	..	.....
120	100⅝	116	Jan. 19	116	Jan. 19	Feb. 25, 1914	65c	M	25,116,000	Homestake Mining	120	120	120	120	120¾	..	34
128⅞	102¾	115	Jan. 26	107	Jan. 7	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	109,296,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	110¼	110⅛	109	109½	123	— 1¼	1,100
19¼	13⅞	18⅜	Feb. 4	15½	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	14,459,100	Inspiration Consolidated Copper	17	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	16½	— ⅛	1,100
19⅜	12⅜	16⅜	Jan. 24	14½	Feb. 25	.....	..	..	60,419,500	Interboro-Met. vot. tr. ctfs.	15	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	16⅜	— ⅜	2,350
65⅞	45	63	Jan. 24	58⅛	Mar. 7	.....	..	..	16,955,900	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	59⅜	61⅛

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 345.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$36,113,274.77
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		589.38
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,600,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		39,501.94
Bonds, securities, etc.		2,844,779.96
Customers' liability—letters of credit		936,749.00
Due from national banks, (not reserve agents)	$2,124,760.00	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	1,037,474.94	
Checks and other cash items	171,710.43	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,414,862.13	
Notes of other national banks	77,700.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,546.70	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	8,720,809.00	
Legal-tender notes	2,408,255.00	
		16,958,118.29
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		80,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		45,000.00
Total		$58,619,013.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		528,029.49
National bank notes outstanding		1,585,400.00
Letters of credit		1,113,938.18
Due to other national banks	$17,904,114.65	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	2,530,261.85	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	5,958,119.73	
Dividends unpaid	384.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	21,353,588.33	
Demand certificates of deposit	198,079.58	
Certified checks	233,443.22	
Cashier's checks outstanding	202,682.01	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
		48,381,678.32
Reserved for taxes		9,967.35
Total		$58,619,013.34

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, HARRY E. WARD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1914.

CHAS. G. P. KNIGHT, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
HARRY M. WILLIAMS,
G. H. MILLIKEN,
LEWIS E. PIERSON, } Directors.

[No. 1,352.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4th, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$75,436,065.70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,418.46
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		150,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		63,860.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		3,849,955.29
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		5,343,000.00
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		4,046,642.26
Checks and other cash items		4,288,396.30
Exchanges for Clearing House		71,517.54
Notes of other national banks		18,240,196.10
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		40,835.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		748.56
Specie	$26,431,570.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,518,020.00	
		27,949,590.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		200,300.00
Total		$139,745,020.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		14,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,003,103.72
National banknotes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to other national banks	$38,314,707.36	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	14,161,244.95	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	23,177,810.19	
		75,653,762.50
Dividends unpaid		2,318.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$30,198,422.44	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,146.70	
Certified checks	9,070,918.08	
Cashier's checks outstanding	6,589,020.45	
		45,860,507.76
United States deposits		65,328.53
U. S. bonds borrowed		110,000.00
Total		$139,745,020.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1914.

W. I. THOMAS, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM WOODWARD,
ERNEST ISELIN,
JOHN J. RIKER, } Directors.

[No. 9955.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$9,281,566.02
Due from banks		1,152,976.70
Cash and reserve		3,194,053.90
U. S. and other bonds		384,003.75
		$14,012,598.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits		1,992,445.50
Circulation		77,970.00
Deposits		10,972,253.27
		$14,012,598.77

ALEXANDER GILBERT, President.
ROBERT A. PARKER, Vice President.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Asst. Cashier.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

March 4, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,654,418.14
Securities		1,071,262.95
Banking house and safe deposit vaults		159,000.00
Cash and due from banks		1,066,142.24
		$4,988,818.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus		500,000.00
Undivided profits		186,358.09
Circulation		298,600.00
Reserved for taxes		3,860.24
Deposits		3,703,358.50
		$4,988,818.33

Joseph Huber, Pres.; John W. Weber, V. Pres.; Wm. S. Irish, V. Pres. & Cashier; Ansel P. Verity, Asst. Cashier.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, FANNIE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fannie King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Cardozo & Engelhard, Room 1601, No. 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 3rd day of October, 1913. CHARLES K. BERWIN, N. A. BERWIN, Executors.

CARDOZO & ENGELHARD, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

ROGERS, FLORA E.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORA E. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 1508, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1913. ALBERT FALCK, WILLIAM B. SYMMES, JR., Executors.

W. ROGERS WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Paris fashions for women illustrated and described by the leading dress designers in the Spring Fashion Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, March 15.—adv.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION TRUST CO. OF N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 2d day of March, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value	$3,617,336.40	
Other securities, market value	12,915,136.79	
Real estate owned	2,400,000.00	
Mortgages owned	649,000.00	
Loans secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		50,000.00
Loans secured by other collateral		24,344,147.38
Bills purchased not secured by collateral		6,647,383.05
Overdrafts		15,460.49
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		9,420,191.99
Specie		6,306,653.36
Legal tender notes and notes of national banks		416,500.00
Cash items		2,816.85
Other assets, viz.:		
Advances to trusts	$5,378.32	
Rent account, Branch	2,000.00	
Accrued interest entered	367,493.76	
Accrued interest not entered	14,179.23	
		389,051.31
Total		$67,167,677.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		5,370,624.14
Unpaid dividends reserved for taxes, &c., viz.:		
Taxes accrued		70,700.00
Preferred deposits	$8,755,409.35	
Deposits not preferred	47,971,492.44	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,583,274.99	
		58,310,176.78
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Officers' checks outstanding	$45,510.05	
Accrued interest entered	$61,776.63	
Accrued interest not entered	8,890.02	
		416,176.70
Total		$67,167,677.62

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWIN G. MERRILL, President, and HENRY M. MYRICK, Secretary, of Union Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at No. 80 Broadway, and Branches 425 Fifth Avenue and 786 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York in said County, being duly sworn, each for himself says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the 2d day of March, 1914, as the date of which such report shall be made. I hereby certify that at the time when I signed my name hereto, the Notary Public whose name is attached to the certificate hereinbelow contained asked me the question, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and I replied, "I do to the best of my knowledge and belief."

EDWIN G. MERRILL, President.
HENRY M. MYRICK, Secretary.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, PETER PALMER, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that on the 7th day of March, 1914, there appeared before me Edwin G. Merrill, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement, I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied, "I do to the best of my knowledge and belief."

[Seal of Notary.] PETER PALMER.
Notary Public, Kings County No. 10.
Certificate filed in New York County, No. 6.
Kings County Register's No. 629.
New York County Register's No. 4,041.
Commission Expires March 30, 1914.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, PETER PALMER, a Notary Public in and for the county above named, do hereby certify that, on the 7th day of March, 1914, there appeared before me Henry M. Myrick, whose signature is appended to the statement hereinabove contained, and, at the time when he signed such statement I asked him, "Do you solemnly swear that the statements contained in the foregoing report are true?" and he replied "I do to the best of my knowledge and belief."

[Seal of Notary.] PETER PALMER,
Notary Public, Kings County, No. 10.
Certificate filed in New York County, No. 6.
Kings County Register's No. 629.
New York County Register's No. 4,041.
Commission Expires March 30, 1914.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

United States Trust Company of New York

at the close of business on the 2d day of March, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, market value	$1,420,000.00	
Other securities, market value	9,882,865.00	
Real estate owned	1,200,000.00	
Mortgages owned	3,478,123.00	
Loans secured by other collateral	32,623,370.35	
Bills purchased not secured by collateral	13,484,511.78	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	5,461,687.12	
Specie (gold certificates)	6,000,000.00	
Accrued interest entered	416,905.40	
Total		$73,967,464.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits		14,417,272.62
Reserved for taxes and expenses		133,150.00
Preferred deposits	$13,548,013.92	
Deposits not preferred	39,069,830.47	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	4,228,720.21	
Total deposits		56,846,564.60
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered		570,477.43
Total		$73,967,464.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Duly sworn to by Edward W. Sheldon, President, and Wilfred J. Worcester Secretary, March 2, 1914. PHILIP I. WATKINS, Notary Public, New York County. Certificate filed in N. Y. County No. 84.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.

March 4, 1914.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$9,281,566.02
Due from banks		1,152,976.70
Cash and reserve		3,194,053.90
U. S. and other bonds		384,003.75
		$14,012,598.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits		1,992,445.50
Circulation		77,970.00
Deposits		10,972,253.27
		$14,012,598.77

ALEXANDER GILBERT, President.
ROBERT A. PARKER, Vice President.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Asst. Cashier.

CLAIMS AGAINST ROADS.

Relief Against the Four Months' Clause in Bills of Lading.

A clause in the bills of lading on railway shipments provides that claims must be presented within four months after date of the delivery of the shipment, else they will not be entertained by the roads. For a number of years the railways treated this requirement as a dead letter. Quite recently, however, they began to notify shippers that the provision would be enforced, and as a result many claimants were informed that they had been negligent in filing their claims, and that all such filed after the four months' period would not be considered.

Realizing the injustice of this sudden enforcement of a rule that had been honored in the breach rather than in the observance, the Merchants' Association of this city, in conjunction with other commercial bodies and the railways, petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission asking that permission be given to pay claims on shipments delivered prior to Dec. 1, 1913.

As a result the commission has announced that it will permit carriers to adjust claims on their merits without the enforcement of the four months' clause in the bill of lading if such claims were presented prior to Dec. 1, 1913, even though not presented within the four months' period, and also on all claims accruing within two years prior to Feb. 9, provided the claims are presented to the carriers on or before April 1, 1914. On shipments which have been delivered since Dec. 1, 1913, the four months' clause will be strictly enforced.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car., Ga., Fla.—Fair M., Tu.; warmer; lt. to mod. w. winds.

Ala.—Fair, warmer M., Tu.; light vari. winds.

Miss., La.—Fair, warmer M. Tu, fair; lt. s. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair M., Tu.; lt. to mod. s. winds.

W. Tex., Utah, Okl.—Fair M., Tu.

Tenn., Ky.—Fair, warmer M., Tu. fair.

Ohio—Fair M., Tu.; snow near lakes; mod. w. and n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair M., prob. Tu.; warmer.

Ill.—Fair M., prob. Tu.; warmer; lt. to mod. var. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy M., Tu.; lt. var. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy M. Tu. snows.

Wis.—Fair M. Tu. cloudy, prob. snows; lt. var. winds.

Minn.—Fair in e., prob. snow flurries in w. M. Tu. unsettl. prob. snows.

Iowa—Fair M. Tu. unsettl.

Mo.—Fair Mo., Tu.; warmer M., in e. Tu.

N. and S. Dak.—Unsettled, warmer M. Tu. prob. fair.

Neb.—Cloudy, warmer M. Tu. fair.

Kan.—Fair M.; warmer in n. e. Tu. fair.

BOND SALES

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	79¼	79	79¼	23
Albany & Susq. 3½s	85¾	85½	85½	12
Am. Ag. Chemical 5s	101½	101	101¼	30
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	98½	98½	98½	9
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	4
Am. H. & Leather 6s	103	102¾	102¾	9
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	88½	88	88	11½
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	12
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	96½	96⅜	308½	9
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	89	88⅜	88¾	51
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	72¼	72	72	13
Armour 4½s	93	93	93	19
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	95⅝	95½	95⅝	130½
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	97¼	96⅞	96⅞	100
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	97	97	97	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	1½
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, stamped	87½	87	87½	2
A., T. & S. F. cv. 5s	102	101¾	101¾	11
A., T. & S. F., C. & Ariz. 4½s	98½	98⅛	98¼	23
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s	90	90	90	6
Atlantic C. Line 4s	93¼	93	93¼	17
At. Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	93¾	93¼	93⅜	16
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	92	92	92	26
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	93	94½	94½	48
B. & O. gold 4s, reg	93	93	93	1
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	93⅝	91⅜	92	532
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	91¼	90¾	90¾	37
B. & O. S. W. 3½s, registered	91	91	91	5
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	99½	98⅞	99½	59
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	87⅞	86½	87½	153
Brook. City R. R. 5s	101½	101⅜	101⅝	1
Brooklyn R. T. 4s	93¼	91⅜	92⅛	238
B. R. T. gold 5s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	7
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	99½	99⅜	99½	135
Brook. U. Gas 5s	101½	101⅛	101⅜	12
Brook. Union Gas 5s	105½	105	105¼	12
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	88	88	88	5
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	94½	94¼	94½	11
Can. So. con. 5s, Series A	106	106	106	1
Carolina, C. & O. 5s	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	104	104	104	16
Central of N. J. 5s	116¾	116¼	116¾	12
Central Leather 5s	99⅜	98⅝	99⅛	44
Central Vermont 4s	84½	84¼	84½	3
Central Pacific 1st 4s	93	92⅝	92⅝	30½
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	91¼	91⅛	91¼	25
Cen. Pac., P. S. L. 4s	87½	87¼	87½	3
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	107¼	107	107	14
C. & O. fund. 5s	100¼	100	100	5
C. & O. conv. 4½s	84⅝	81½	82¼	237
C. & O. R. & A. 1st con. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	5
C. & O. gen. 4½s	96¼	94½	94½	42
C., B. & Q. Joint 4s	96⅜	96	96¼	738
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	95	94½	95	9
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	70
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	84¼	83½	83½	18
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	98	98	98	1
C., B. & Q. N. ext. 4s	97	96¾	97	8
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	100	100	100	1
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜	3
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	74½	74½	74½	13
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	103	103	103	33
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	2
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s	118½	118½	118⅝	2
C., M. & St. P. T. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
C., M. & St. P. gen 4s, Series A	95¾	94½	94½	12
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	82	81½	81½	10
C., M. & St. P. deb. 5s	90	90	90	350
C., M. & St. P. 4½s	103¾	101⅞	102¼	65
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	102¼	100	100¾	627
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. Div. 5s	103¾	103¾	103⅞	2
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. W. 5s	104	104	104	1
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Chi. & N. W. g. 3½s	82¾	82¼	82⅞	1
Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
C. & N. W. d. 5s	103.10	102¼	102¼	10
C. R. I. & P. 6s, r.	104⅝	104	104⅛	5
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	78¾	76⅜	76⅜	147
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	78⅜	74	74	299
C., R. I. & P. r. 4s, r.	78	78	78	3
C., R. I. & P. 4s, ctfs.	40	42	42	1,787
C., R. I., & gen. 4s	89¼	87⅝	87⅝	95
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¾	5
Cin., Day & Iron. 5s	100½	100½	100½	11
Cin., H. & D. 2d 4½s	97	97	97	4
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. con. 6s	105½	105½	105½	16
C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s	84	84	84	3
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s & Col. 4s	85	85	85	1
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	98½	98¼	98¼	2
Colorado Industrial 5s	79	79	79	3
Col. Midland 4s	104¼	104	104¼	13
Col. & South. 1st 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	4
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	92	91¾	91¾	10
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	101	101	101	30
Col. & Toledo 1st 4s	90½	90½	90½	2
Corn Prod. ref. s. f. 5s, 1931	95	95	95	3
Con. Coal Md. 5s	89	89	89	5
Cumberland Tel. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	24
Del. & Hudson cv. 4s	99	98⅞	99	16
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
D. & H., P. Div. 7s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	3
Del. River Bridge 4s	91	91	91	1
Del. & Hudson llen equip. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	88¼	87¼	87¼	20
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	92¾	92¼	92¼	1
D. & R. G. cn. 4½s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	3
Det. United Ry. 4½s	73½	73½	73½	3
Det. & Mack. 1st 4s	74	74	74	2
Detroit Edison 5s	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	2
Distillers' Sec. 5s	66⅞	65⅜	65½	129
Du Pont Powder 4½s	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	31
E. T., V. & G. div. 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	1
Edison El. of Brklyn con. 4s	88	88	88	2
Erie 1st con. 4s	85	84¼	84¾	8
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. A	75¾	75	75	30
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. D	74¼	74¼	74½	65
Erie gen. 4s	74⅜	73⅝	74⅜	122
Erie, Penn., cl. tr. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1
Florida East C. 4½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 6s	107	107	107	10
General Baking 6s	90¼	90	90	6
General Electric 3½s	80¼	80¼	80¼	4
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	105¾	104½	105¼	16
General Motors 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾	44
Green Bay deb. B	12	11⅞	12	7
Granby Con. conv. 6s, Series A	102¼	102	102	16
Havana Elec. Ry. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	100¾	90½	100	35
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	93¾	93¾	93⅜	3
H. & M. Man. 1st & ref. 5s, Series A	81⅜	81¼	81⅜	1
H. & M. adj. inc. 5s	53	53	53	6
Ill. Central ref. 4s	94	94	94	1
Ill. Central, Springfield Div. 3½s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	88	88	88	1
Indiana Steel 5s	101¼	100⅝	101¼	88
Inspiration Copper 6s	100¼	100	100	8
Interbor.-Met. 4½s	77⅞	77¼	77⅝	129
I. R. T. 1st & ref. 5s	99	98⅞	98⅞	139
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	54⅜	54¼	54¾	9
Int. Steam Pump 5s	65¼	65¼	65½	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	94	93	93	3
Iowa Central ref. 4s	52	52	52	4
Jamestown, F. & C. 4s	93½	92¼	92¼	1
Kans. & M. 1st 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	1
Kan. & H. C. & C. 5s	90¼	89¼	90¼	1
K. C. F. S. & M. 4s	75¼	74⅝	75¼	50
K. C., F. S. & M. 6s	111¾	111¼	111¾	9
Kan. City Term. 4s	95	95	95	1
Kan. City South. 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞	10
Kan. City South. 3s	69¾	69¼	69¼	24
Keok. & D. M. 1st 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	4
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	84	84	84	2
Lacka. Steel 5s, 1916	98¼	98	98¼	16
Lacka. Steel 5s, 1950	78	77¼	78	41
Lacka. Steel 5s, 1923	96¼	96	96¼	12
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼	4
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Lake Shore 3½s	84¼	84	84¼	2
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	83¼	83¼	83¼	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	92¼	91⅝	91⅞	29
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92	91⅝	92	31
Lehigh V. of N. Y. gtd. 4½s	101¾	101¼	101¼	15
Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 5s	100¾	100¼	100¾	5
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	90¾	90¾	90¾	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	100¾	100	100¼	23
Liggett & Myers 7s	122¼	122¼	122½	5
Long Dock 6s	122	122	122	3
Long Island gen. 4s	93⅝	92¾	93⅜	1
Long Island con. 5s	106½	106½	106½	1
Long Island ref. 4s	91	91	91	1
Lorillard 7s	121¾	121¼	121⅝	17
Lorillard 5s	100¼	100	100	7
Louis. & Nash. g. 6s	115	114½	115	5
Louis. & Nash. un. 4s	94	94	94⅞	49
L. & N., At., K. & M. 4s	90	89⅞	89⅞	9
L. & N., So. Ry. j. 4s	83¼	83½	83¾	3
L., Cin. & L. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Manhattan con. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	6
Man. Beach 1908, No. 115	90	90	90	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	90	90	90	10
M. & N. 1st ext. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Mil., L. S. & West. ext. 5s	95	95	95	3
Mil., Sparta & N. W. 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	94½	94½	94½	1
Mo. K. & E. 1st 5s	104¾	103¾	104¾	3
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	90¾	90⅛	90½	22
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	69½	69⅛	69⅛	1
M., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	83½	83	83	16
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛	10
Mo. Pacific cnv. 5s	73⅛	73⅛	73¼	14
Mo. Pacific 4s	59⅞	59	59	19½
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	95	95	95	1
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
Mobile & O. gen. 4s	82	82	82	7
Mobile & O. new 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼	2
M. & O., St. L. & C. gtd. 4s	91	90	91	11
Morris & E. 1st 7s	100½	100½	100½	3
Nash., Chat. & S. L. con. 5s	106½	106½	106¼	4
Nassau Electric 4s	80	80	80	1
National Tube 5s	99⅞	99	99	6
N. O., M. & C. 5s	54½	51	51	56
N. Y. A. B. conv. 6s	99½	99½	99½	4
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82⅝	82	82½	20
N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s	83⅛	82¾	82⅝	182
N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s, registered	82½	82	82	10
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, 1934	91¼	90⅝	90⅝	31
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	97	97	97	6
N. Y. Cooks 4½s	78	78	78	4
N. Y. & E. 2d ext. 5s	102½	102¼	102½	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	105	104⅜	105	50
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	85¼	85	85	8
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s	113⅜	111½	111½	122½
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	71½	71½	71½	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 4s, 1947	79¾	79¾	79¾	3
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	78⅜	78¼	78⅝	42
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	62¼	61	61¼	212
N. Y. S. Rys. c. 4½s	90	89	90	9
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	97¾	97½	97¾	23
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	78½	74½	74½	45
Norf. & So. ref. 5s, Ser. A	97	97	97	2
Norf. & West. con. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	13
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	103¾	103¼	103¾	54
Norf. & West. cv. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
North

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The pressure continues low over the lake region and the North Atlantic States, and during the last twenty-four hours it was attended by local snows in the region of the great lakes, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee.

In other parts of the country the weather remained fair. Temperatures remain below the normal generally east of the Mississippi River, and it is unseasonably cool in the Ohio Valley and the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. With the exception of light local snows along the northern border from the great lakes westward to North Dakota the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday throughout the country.

FORECAST TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate west winds.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday, except snow flurries in extreme north; Tuesday fair; moderate west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair oMnday and Tuesday; light to moderate west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except snow near the lakes; moderate west and northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	14	32	4 P. M.	34	39
9 A. M.	13	30	6 P. M.	33	36
9 A. M.	17	32	9 P. M.	33	32
12 M.	25	36	11 P. M.	32	31

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 35; for the corresponding date last year it was 24; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 33. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 30 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.76 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:30—628 E. 14 St.; not given	Slight
1:35—302 W. 114 St.; J. Nugent	Slight
4:25—231 E. 11 St.; R. Buchane	$200
10:00—2,532 7 Av.; W. McGee	Slight
11:45—161 St & Amsterdam Av.; Hol & Co.	Slight
11:45—113 Henry St.; Mrs. Kensholsky	$100
P. M.	
12:30—68 Morningside Av.; A. McDowell	Slight
3:10—128 Edgecombe Av.; V. Fraenlib	
4:50—16 Stanton St.; G. Birnione	Slight
5:00—68 Washington St.; C., M. & St. Paul R. R.	$15
6:10—534 E. 175 St.; P. Spura	Slight
8:45—71 E. 114 St.; H. Rash	$25
9:4—756 E. 186 St.; H. rman	Slight
6:45—342 W. 36 St.; L. Serries	Slight
7:55—2,169 Madison Av.; Leonard Bros.	$200
8:35—251 E. 106th St.; S. Scher	$300
8:35—18 W. 65; M. Gross	Slight
9:45—676 5th Av.; E. McCourt	Slight
9:45—235 W. 125th; A. B. S. Company	Slight
10:40—730 E. 150 St.; L. P. Kane	Slight
10:40—374 Pleasant Av.; A. M. Halpzman	Slight
10:45—2,343 3d Av.; not given	Slight

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MARCH 8.

SS Caronia, Alexandria to New York, was 684 miles E. at 8 P. M.; due 10th, afternoon. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 199 miles S. at noon.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 19 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 175 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 102 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 584 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Borinquen, San Juan to New York, was 114 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Herman Frasch, Sabine to New York, was 123 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 7 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Tenadores, Port Limon to New York, was 720 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 105 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 154 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Dakotan, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 17 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 301 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 345 miles S. E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 238 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 84 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Maracas, Trinidad to New York, was 1,089 miles S. at noon.

SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 680 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:24|Sun sets..6:00|Moon sets..5:02

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:00	5:42	11:32	11:49
Governors Island	5:31	6:06	12:10	12:00
Hell Gate	7:21	7:56	1:50	1:40

Arrived—Sunday, March 8.

SS Russia, Libau, Feb. 21.
SS Principello, Rotterdam, Feb. 14.
SS Kim, Oporto, Feb. 17.
SS Jayaro, Barbados, Feb. 27.
SS Alliance, Colon, March 2.
SS Caribbean, Bermuda, March 6.
SS Virginia, Shields, Feb. 6.
SS Hird, Gibara, Feb. 27.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, March 5.
SS Auldmuir, Manzanillo, Feb. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Cameronia	Glasgow	Feb. 28
Commewijne	Trinidad	Feb. 28
Guiana	St. Thomas	Mar. 3
Indian Prince	Bahia	Feb. 19
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 7
Narragansett	London	Feb. 21
San Juan	San Juan	Mar. 4
Allemania	Haiti	Mar. 4
Borinquen	San Juan	Mar. 4
Creole	New Orleans	Mar. 4
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 6
El Occidente	Galveston	Mar. 3

DUE TO-MORROW.

Caronia	Naples	Feb. 27
Chicago City	Swansea	Feb. 25
Havana	Havana	Mar. 7
Kyno	Hull	Feb. 22
Santa Lucia	Barbados	Mar. 2
City of Sydney	Halifax	Mar. 5
Concho	Galveston	Mar. 4

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceanic	Southampton	Mar. 4
Montserrat	Cadiz	Feb. 28
Finland	Antwerp	Feb. 28
Bremen	Bremen	Feb. 28
American	Antwerp	Feb. 25
Whitgift	Swansea	Feb. 24
Heslone	Barbados	Mar. 3
Danube	Kingston	Mar. 6
Prinz Joachim	Colon	Mar. 3
Tenadores	Port Limon	Mar. 4
El Sol	Galveston	Mar. 5
Apache	Jacksonville	Mar. 8
Comal	Mobile	Mar. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madonna, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*K. Wilhelm 11., Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Lusitania, Liverpool	4:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monte Penedo, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pannonia, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

*Mail closes 9 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Germania, Azores	——	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Stampalia, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Mecklenburg, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Denis, Para	——	8:30 A.M.
Victoria Luise, Havana	——	11:00 A.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. March 12, SS St. Paul.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. March 9, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.; at 5 P. M. March 11, SS Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and at 5 P. M. March 16, SS Grosser Kurfuerst.

France—Close at 5 P. M. March 12, SS St. Paul.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 10, SS Pannonia.

Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. March 10, SS Kroonland.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 10, SS Pannonia.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. March 9, SS Ryndam, and at 5 P. M. March 16, SS Westerdyk.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 12, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 12, SS Italy.

Italy—Close at 5 P. M. March 10, SS Stampalia, and at 5 P. M. March 13, SS Berlin.

The Book Exchange of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS, every Sunday, provides facilities for making up complete sets of books and obtaining literary curios.—Adv.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Carmania, at Queenstown, March 8.

Sailed.

SS Columbia, from Moville, March 7.
SS Prinz Frhedrich Wilhelm, from Southampton, March 8.
SS Carpathia, from Naples, March 8.

Passed.

SS Rochambeau, New York for Havre, passed Brow Head.

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New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CHESTER W. CHAPIN and MAINE.

New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 35, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 3:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Bridgeport Line. Week days. Lv. Pier 35, E. R. ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.

The New England Steamship Co.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—THE EASTERN STEEL COMPANY vs. GODAIR-WIMMER BUILDING COMPANY et al.—In Equity.—10-69.

By virtue of a decree entered in the above-entitled action on the 2d day of January, 1914, the undersigned receiver in the above-entitled action will offer for sale and sell at public auction at the office of the Godair-Wimmer Building Company, in the Heidelberg Building, at 42d Street and Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1914, at the hour of eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, namely:

2,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Godair-Wimmer Building Company of the par value of $100.00 each share, the same being the entire capital stock of the said Godair-Wimmer Building Company; also

$200,000.00 par value of the 5% Mortgage Bonds of the said Godair-Wimmer Building Company, due on the 1st day of June, 1917, the same being the entire issue of the bonds of the said company.

The said Godair-Wimmer Building Company has been decreed in the above-entitled action to be the owner of the leasehold of that certain real estate located at the junction of 7th Avenue, 42d Street and Broadway, in the City, County and State of New York, said real estate comprising a frontage of 86 feet 2¼ inches on 42d Street; 49 feet 4½ inches on 7th Avenue, and 51 feet 3 inches on Broadway, together with the building thereon situated, known as the Heidelberg Tower Building; the said leasehold being for a term of 21 years from the 1st day of May, 1905, with the privilege of three (3) renewals of 21 years each.

The purchaser of the above-described stock and bonds will thereby acquire the entire leasehold interest of said Godair-Wimmer Building Company in said premises, and the building thereon situated.

Terms of Sale: Each bidder will be required to deposit with the undersigned receiver a certified check for $5,000.00 or other satisfactory security as evidence of the good faith of his bid, and as a guaranty that if the property is struck off to him he will complete the purchase.

Terms of Payment: The purchaser must pay 1-3 of the purchase price in cash, on confirmation of sale by the Court; 1-3 in 6 months, and 1-3 in 12 months, with interest on the deferred payments at the rate of 6% per annum, such deferred payments to be secured in a manner satisfactory to the receiver, or the purchaser may pay the entire price in cash.

Full particulars regarding the said stock, bonds, and the leasehold, and plans and particulars of the building thereon hereinbefore referred to, may be obtained at the office of the receiver or his counsel, by persons interested, at any time prior to the date of the sale.

Said sale will be made subject to confirmation and approval of the Court.

Dated, this 29th day of January, 1914.

KENNETH McEWEN,
Receiver in the Above-Entitled Action; Address, 30 Broad Street, New York City.
EVERETT, CLARK & BENEDICT, Receiver's Solicitors, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, GEORGE G. PECK, A RESIdent of the State of New York, died on the 27th day of May, 1913, and at the time of his death, and for at least five years prior thereto, conducted and carried on in his sole name the business of printing, lithographing, and stationery at No. 117 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and State of New York, and in the conduct of said business had relation with other States or foreign countries, and

Whereas, the right to use the name of said George G. Peck for the purpose of continuing and carrying on such business has come into the legal possession of the undersigned.

Now, therefore, I, Magdalen W. Peck, residing at No. 151 Wallace Avenue, in the City of Mount Vernon, County of Westchester and State of New York, do hereby certify, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that I intend to continue and carry on such business of printing, lithographing, and stationery under the said name of George G. Peck, and that the principal place where it is intended that said business shall be conducted is No. 117 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1914.

MAGDALEN W. PECK.

City and State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 11th day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and fourteen, before me personally came Magdalen W. Peck, to me known and known to me to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and duly acknowledged that she executed the same. PETER B. HANSON, Notary Public, Kings Co., Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.; Notary lives in Kings County.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division.—COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY and THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Complainants, against DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON RAILWAY COMPANY and others, Defendants.—Consolidated Cause in Equity No. 3,981. District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, against DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY and others, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given to all holders of Certificates and other obligations of indebtedness of the Receiver of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, who have not heretofore filed same, that they are required on or before March 31, 1914, to file with the undersigned Special Master at his office, No. 906 Federal Building, Detroit, Michigan, detailed statements, duly verified, of their respective claims against said Receiver as of March 1, 1914, and notice of the allowance or disallowance thereof by the undersigned Special Master will be given in due course. All obligations and evidences of indebtedness of the Receiver bearing interest shall cease to carry interest after March 31, 1914.

Dated March 9, 1914.

ELMER W. VOORHEIS, Special Master.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANNIE KEIRNS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE KEIRNS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1914.

Dated New York, the 23rd day of November, 1913.

EDWARD S. BROGAN, Attorney for Executors, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.
JAMES J. VARLEY, THOMAS J. VARLEY, Executors.

Dancing on the "Victoria Luise"

WHILE CRUISING —TO— SUMMER SEAS —THE— WEST INDIES —AND THE— PANAMA CANAL —BY THE— "VICTORIA LUISE"

March 11 (27 days) $175 and up

—AND—

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In the Magnificent Ballroom

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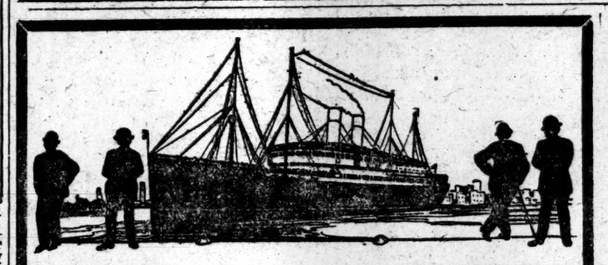

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*Kaiser Wilhelm II.....Mar. 10
†Scharnhorst (Bremen dir.)..Mar. 12
Bremen (Bremen direct)..Mar. 19
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm..Mar. 21
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie..Mar. 24
*†Kr. Wm. der Grosse..Mar. 31

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Baltimore-Bremen direct. One cabin (II) Wednesdays.

Sailings on SATURDAY for THE MEDITERRANEAN

Berlin.....Mar. 14
Prinzess Irene.....Mar. 28

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LUSITANIA - - Mar. 10, 6:00 P. M.
MAURETANIA - Mar. 17, 6:00 P. M.

QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA

*Carmania, Mar. 25, 3 pm
Lusitania Mar. 31
Mauretania Apr. 7
*Campania, Apr. 14, 6 pm
Lusitania Apr. 21 6 P. M.
Mauretania Apr. 28 6 P. M.
*Franconia, Ap. 11, 10 am
*Campania, May 5, 6 pm

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PANNONIA March 10 CARPATHIA..Mar. 28
CARONIA....Mar. 17 LACONIA....April 11

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FOR LONDON PARIS Mar. 28 10 A. M.

APRIL 18—MAY 9—MAY 30
JUNE 20—JULY 11—AUG. 8
Via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton.

OTHER SAILINGS.

*ST. PAUL..Mar. 13, 10 AM | OCEANIC..April 11
OCEANIC..Mar. 26, noon | MAJESTIC..Apr. 25
*American Line Steamer, Pier 62, New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, (Noon.)
BALTIC.....Mar. 12 | ADRIATIC....April 2
CEDRIC.....Mar 26 | BALTIC.....April 9
Boston—Mediterranean—Italy.
CANOPIC.....Mar. 14 | CRETIC.....April 2

American Line Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street

Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE. $55 UP.
ST. PAUL....Mar. 13 | NEW YORK..Mar. 27
*OCEANIC. Mar. 26, noon | PHILADELPHIA..Apr. 3
*White Star Line Steamer, Piers 59 and 60.

Atlantic Transport Line Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street

New York—London Direct, Pr. 58, N.R., 10th St.
Minneapolis, Mar. 21, 2 AM | Minnewaska, Apr. 11
Minnetonka, Apr. 4, 12:30 PM | Minnehaha, Apr. 18

Red Star Line Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street

N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
KROONLAND..Mar. 11 | ZEELAND....Mar. 21
FINLAND.....Mar. 18 | *LAPLAND....Mar. 28
*Lapland from Boston March 29, 12 noon.

Passenger Office, 9 B'way, N. Y.

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$2.40 BOSTON $2.40

Worcester, $2.40; Providence direct, $1.50. Outside Two-Berth *Staterooms, $1.00. Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

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BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
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GLASGOW via QUEENSTOWN
Cameronia.....March 14, noon
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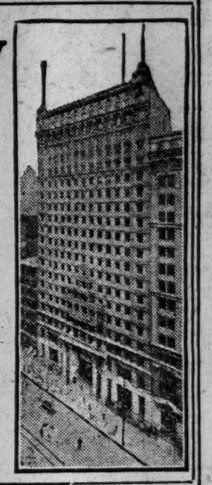

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1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.

Private baths, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway, references; special rates on lease.

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Three and five room apartments, high-class house, between Broadway and Riverside Drive; balcony; beautiful view; immediate possession. Rent $600 to $900. Concessions. Telephone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

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Refined young gentlemen desire a four-room furnished apartment for the Summer; reasonable; give phone number and location; upper west side preferred. Address L 139 Times.

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LOST—Pendant earring, with six diamonds and one pearl, in setting of platinum, with gold screw attachment, between Sloane Hospital, 59th St. and Amsterdam Av.; Metropolitan Opera House, and Plaza Hotel. Reward for return to 20 East 75th St.

LOST—Emerald ring, surrounded with diamonds, Wednesday evening, March 4, in or near Metropolitan Opera House. Liberal reward offered if returned to the office Hotel St. Regis; no questions asked.

LOST—A diamond bar pin, platinum setting, about four inches long, between 83d St. and, Park Av., and 90th St., Central Park West. Reward is offered if returned to G. L. Pullman, 305 Broadway.

LOST—March 6, diamond crown brooch, between 93d, Riverside Drive, by Subway to Times Square, 42d St., to Sterns, and Manhattan Hotel. Reward if returned to 202 Riverside. Hallett.

LOST—On a Broadway car, between 100th St. and 94th St., to the Ethical Culture Society, Central Park West, diamond brooch; reward. Return to 25 Claremont Av., Apartment 9C.

LOST—On March 5, about 4 o'clock, in Macy's, a moleskin stole, 3 yards long; liberal reward. Nicoll, 120 East 34th St.

LOST—Saturday night, lady's brooch, pink sapphire, surrounded by pearls, probably at the Persian Gardens; liberal reward. Fred Housman, 25 W. 33d St.

LOST.—Gold match box with initials L. W.; finder will be rewarded by returning to W. Miller, second floor, Times Annex. Telephone Bryant 1000.

LOST—March 5, between Broome and Spring Subway to 33d St., lady's gold watch in wrist strap; reward. Return T. O. Leitner, 820 Broome.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Thursday night; liberal reward. Room 8-J St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Found.

FOUND—One case of furs, on West 29th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Inquire R. Davis, truckman, 185 and 141 West 29th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

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LOST.—A black French poodle. Suitable reward will be paid for the return of the dog to Henry Riker, 1,016 Madison Av.

LOST.—Airedale terrier, 11 months; answers to Paddy; long tail, black back; liberal reward. 852 West 16th St.

LOST—White, small, female poodle dog. Reward if left with John Downey, care of Gimbel's Big Store.

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Unfurnished.

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West Side.

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One room and bath; excellent board.

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54TH ST., 54 WEST.
large, small rooms; first-class; references.

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103D, (corner West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; moderate; references; telephone.

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Charming Permanent Home.
Away from city and noise,
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Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; breakfast served and dinner very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

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GARDEN CITY, L. I.

Double front room; twin beds; vacant the middle of March; near hotel and station; references given and required. Box 16, Garden City.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents a line.

BOARD wanted by April 15 for the Summer season in private family for three adults; modern conveniences and plenty of ground essential. B 40 Times.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 15-19 EAST.—Rooms, with private bath and meals; $14 per week; rooms without bath and meals, $12 per week; hotel service.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large rooms, every convenience; home cooking; references telephone.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large room; private bath; $6; other rooms, $3.50 up.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)
Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 40 EAST.—Furniture in storage, sell cheap; take part in room rent. Carr.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Private house; large, attractive double rooms; telephone; all conveniences; comfortable; reasonable; near Subway.

54TH and 4th Av., at 13 Park Av.—Large and small handsomely furnished clean rooms, $4 up.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; select house; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

48TH ST., 19 EAST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; very fine house and location.

53D, 11 EAST.—Beautiful, large room; telephone, lavatory, and connecting bath; private house.

76TH ST., 48 EAST.—Desirable sunny rooms; best location; all conveniences; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 55.—Single and en suite; steam heat; telephone; convenient; transit.

LEXINGTON AV., 596, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large furnished room; 3 windows; electricity; adjoining bath.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Large front room, second floor; references; breakfast optional.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming single and double room for gentlemen; electricity, telephone; references.

10TH ST., 17 WEST.—Bedroom and sitting room in southern exposure apartment; electric light, running water, telephone, piano; meals optional; reference; gentlemen. Mrs. Bean.

15TH, 240 WEST.—Bright room, well kept; modern apartment; small family; gentleman. Greenslade.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Room and bath; gentleman only; reference; $6.50.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private table; board optional. 4,589 Bryant.

22D, 456 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; running water; heat; suitable gentlemen; references.

89TH, 11 WEST.—Beautiful large room in refined home; private bath; gentlemen; references.

44TH, 357 WEST.—Comfortable large sunny rooms; modern improvements; homelike; gentlemen. Mrs. Doonan.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms; private bath; newly furnished; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; steam heat, porcelain bath; telephone; select.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Neat, clean furnished rooms; north and south; telephone. Write A. WATSON.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large rooms, north and south; private bath; furnished to suit. Write A. WATSON.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Dining room, kitchen, suitable for caterer. Write A. WATSON.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for doctor; service. Write A. WATSON.

50TH, 70 WEST.—Two light rooms, private bath; $9; steam; hall room; telephone.

55TH, 345 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; modern conveniences; steam; select neighborhood.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Clean, quiet house; warm, light, comfortable room; telephone, references.

56TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor bedroom and bath; every convenience; references. Gray.

65TH, 132 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; also beautifully furnished suite; warm; homelike.

66TH, 145 WEST.—Sunny rooms; steam; near Broadway; block Subway, "L." Snyder.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms with running water; telephone; references.

68TH, 62 WEST.—Sunny, large rooms, with and without private bath; references.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished front room; conveniences; electricity; gentlemen; refined surroundings.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; well ventilated inside room, $2.50 weekly.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large heated rooms; six beds; telephone; maid service; especially equipped for bachelors.

69TH ST., 61 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, medium room; all modern conveniences; telephone; references.

71ST, 165 WEST (off Broadway.)—Small rooms; immaculately clean home for refined business people; continuous hot water; telephone.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; beautiful home for refined people; hot water heat; telephone. Gentlemen only.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Pleasant, small room; also housekeeping suite; reasonable. Telephone 3614 Columbus.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished and decorated; large, small rooms; beautiful home for refined people; telephone.

71ST ST., (226 West End Av.)—Newly furnished large rooms; suitable two; telephone; reasonable.

72D (Subway,) West End Av., 257.—Large room; one, two gentlemen, 306 Columbus.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large front rooms suitable for two; southern exposure; with or without private bath; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; convenient to Subway; telephone.

75TH ST., WEST, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Nicely furnished rooms in private family; modern; conveniences; tel.; references. Goodwin.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Warm, handsomely furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; all conveniences; twin beds; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined home; shower bath; phone; perfect service; references.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large room; well heated; light housekeeping; $7-$10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath; housekeeping privileges; small room; suburban.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small rooms; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

80TH, 162 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, all improvements; board optional; telephone; Spanish family.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive room; all conveniences; southern exposure. Telephone 3760 Schuyler.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; parlor floor; quiet, refined, homelike; reasonable.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front parlor, private bath; telephone; private house.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; running water; private house; phone.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Select accommodations; quiet, refined home; continuous hot water; parlor.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Large rooms; board; physician's office; also accommodations for couple.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, well furnished sunny room; unusually desirable; references.

87TH, 53 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentlemen; private house.

87TH ST., WEST.—Two-room suite; private house; gentleman; exceptional references. Schuyler 4347.

89TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Charming second floor room or suite; overlooking Riverside Park; connecting bath. 1596 Riverside. Private.

89TH ST., 102 WEST.—Three handsomely furnished; all complete for housekeeping; also single room. Trolly.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room for one or two; all conveniences; reasonable.

98D ST., 63 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; running water; closets; telephone.

98TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath. Linz.

97TH, 121 WEST.—Front, back, sunny rooms; suitable gentlemen; housekeeping; conveniences; residence.

103D, 116 WEST.—Light room, running water, heat; one, two gentlemen; reasonable. Wilson.

103D, 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; adjoining bath; for gentleman; private house; near Subway and elevated stations; $5.

103D, 133 WEST.—Parlor and adjoining room; single room; near Subway, "L." Moran.

106TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman in refined private home; elevator apartment. Martine.

106TH, 229 WEST.—Attractive room; gentleman; $30 monthly; breakfast optional. Apt. 82. Riverside 1374.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Immaculate front sunny rooms; running water; moderate. Apartment 16.

107TH ST., 233 WEST. (Apt. 6.)—Two beautifully furnished outside rooms; also single room.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, comfortable home rooms; modern elevator apartment; subway. Mears.

111TH, 605 WEST.—One, two attractive rooms corner Riverside, block Subway; references. Vollum.

112TH, 504 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny, quiet single room; elevator; telephone; references; reasonable. Otis.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, large and single; private bath; gentleman only.

115TH ST., 419 WEST, (Columbia University.)—Outside rooms; electricity, bath, shower, elevator. Lyman.

116TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive front room; private family; elegant house; references. White, 4834 Morningside.

119TH, 208 WEST.—Spanish family could accommodate refined couple or business lady; strictly private family; board optional; references exchanged. Morningside 3770. J. E. A.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; private bath; other beautiful room; refined home.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, southern exposure; single, en suite; elevator, telephone. Apt. 83.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; also single room; new, high-class apartment house. Apartment 107.

120TH, ST., 423 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; Columbia College vicinity. Apt. 23.

121ST ST., 323 WEST.—Double room, adjoining bath; private family. Morningside—5271. Follis.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Large, homelike corner rooms. Telephone Morningside 4880. Apartment 51

122D, 416 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms in high class elevator apartment. Apt. 61.

126TH ST., 73 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny front room; reasonable; phone; Subway.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated room; independent entrance; private family; must be seen to be appreciated. Carroll.

139TH, 610 WEST.—Large front room modern apartment overlooking Hudson; breakfast optional. Shelby.

147TH, 207 WEST.—Steam heated cosy room private family; bath; closets; reasonable. Cleary.

181ST, 623 WEST.—Single and double light rooms to rent; convenient to Subway.

ADVERTISER owning elegantly kept house will rent high-class German square room and bath, $30-$40 monthly; breakfast. Extreme Cleanliness, 313 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN FAMILY offers small, comfortable room, private bath; also large room; excellent home cooking. 6645 Morningside, Apt. 4I.

LARGE front room, private bath, private house; suitable two gentlemen; Subway; Audubon 1733.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Couple having handsome apartment, would rent large, light room adjoining bath, to gentleman, with references; $9. 7th floor (a. c.)

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 464.—Apt. 21, near 116th St. Subway; private family will rent one room and bath; gentleman or lady; references. Telephone between 9 and 10 A. M., Morningside 7339.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 387, (Corner 130th St.)—Couple have elegant front room, facing south. Apartment 2C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Single, en suite; all conveniences; 96th express, Subway. Meek.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near Grant's Tomb.)—Attractive front room; breakfast optional. Morning 9576W.

WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, 35.—A room and bath, without meals, $9 per week upward; including meals, $16 per week upwards.

WEST END, 738, (96th.)—Complete home, two rooms; modern; moderate; subway. Baron.

WEST END, 611.—Beautiful room, private bath, electricity; private family; 91st subway.

Brooklyn.

ONE ROOM, Flatbush; private family; steam heat, electric light; references. Y 271 Times.

Help Wanted Female
Fifteen cents a line.

ALERT WOMAN of education, ambitious to earn $30 weekly and upward, in position where tact, pleasing personality, and energy mean more than experience; opportunity to travel; salary and commission; only serious women need apply. Call after 1. C. M. Smith, 37 West 39th St.

EMBROIDERERS on white goods; good pay; steady position; also work given out. M. Balag & Co., 15 East 16th St.

EXPERIENCED FASHION SALESLADY wanted; must have good acquaintance with cloak and suit manufacturers; good position for the right party; salary or commission. Apply at the French-American Fashion Pub. Co., 156 5th Av., between 1 and 2 P. M. Monday.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Dressmakers—Milliners.
Thirty cents a line.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER.—Wraps, gowns, remodeling; late of Stern's; home or out. Mme. Bertha, 31 Col. Av. Tel. 7725 Col.

Help Wanted, Male
Fifteen cents a line.

CORRESPONDENT.—Expert correspondent wanted, four evenings per week; must know Spanish, Italian, and English; first-class references required; graduate of German university preferred; liberal compensation. Argentina, B 53 Times.

EXPERIENCED FASHION SALESMAN wanted; must have good acquaintance with cloak and suit manufacturers; good position for the right party; salary or commission. Apply at the French-American Fashion Pub. Co., 156 5th Av., between 1-2 P. M. Monday.

EXPERIENCED MAN to secure financial advertising for comparatively new publication; good opportunity for man who can produce results. Box L 141 Times.

MANAGER.—OPENING FOR HIGH-CLASS MAN POSSESSING EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND EXPERIENCE AS GENERAL MANAGER OF HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT; LARGE SALARY AND GOOD PROSPECTS FOR RIGHT MAN; NONE OTHER NEED APPLY; ANSWERS STATING EXPERIENCE, &c., IN DETAIL, P. 135 TIMES.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training by an old-established firm; commission. Apply Rickert-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

SALESMEN.

Experienced men wanted to respresent our magnificent line of fancy novelties in cotton goods, to sell big retail trade in city and out of town; only experienced need apply; big chance to make money for right party; salary or commission. B 312 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—For ladies' neat, cheap muslin drawers, skirts; to jobbers, large retailers as side line; 13 samples; experienced, make good; state line carrying and territory; references; commission; well known. Y 283 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Crackerjack man, acquainted embroidery line; good opportunity for good man; call till we receive; commission. Morningside Art Embroidery, 431 Broome St. 9319 Spring.

SALESMAN wanted, from St. Paul to coast, to sell line of Pile fabric coats; only men with established trade need apply; commission basis. Y 299 Times.

SALESMAN.—Brassiere house wants salesman, side line, calling on office trade; commission basis. Address Box 392, Station D, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—Live salesmen to take orders for advertising calendars; big commission; state experience, references. Y 277 Times Annex.

SOUTHERN SALESMAN wanted to carry a strong line of waists and dresses; commission basis. Y 272 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, with following infants', children's coats; popular prices; good future to right party. A, 268 Columbus Av.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

SALESMEN WANTED—Experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month, while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,001 C Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Secretarial courses only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant; knowledge stenography, typewriting; experienced; high school education; moderate salary. L. Lehman, 479 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position requiring competency and reliability. Miss F. Basseches, 560 Beck St., Bronx.

CHIROPODIST.—First-class lady chiropodist for private party home. Address by letter, B 7, Times Downtown.

COMPANION OR MOTHER'S HELPER.—An American woman, 30 years old, wishes position; will assist with sewing. Address A. S., B 318 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Competent American woman to take full charge of kitchen or managing housekeeper, if necessary; gentleman's country place preferred; good references. Address F. Beaké, 202 West 24th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman out by day; good reference. Esterbrook, 846 Columbus Av.

DANCER, tall, graceful, desires position as partner or to dance evenings; all modern dances. R 52 Times.

DESIGNER.—Position as head designer of art needlework; capable draugh

SEVERELY CONDEMNS CITY'S CHARITIES

Conditions Disgraceful, Due to Inadequate Funds, Says State Board in Report.

'DRUNKARDS' AS HELPERS

Assigned to Look After Patients in Hospitals—Drummond Says Report Exaggerates Shortcomings.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—New York City is niggardly in the treatment of its poor and its public charities fall far short of the needs, according to the annual report of the State Board of Charities, which will be presented to the Legislature to-morrow night.

Particular criticism is made of the system which tolerates the employment as hospital helpers of "periodical drunkards, because the city has not at present any place in which to confine them," and which leaves the care of the children in the city's institutions to "intemperate men and women."

"The shortcomings of the public charities," the report says, "are due largely, apparently, to the political fear of popular displeasure at an enlarged budget. Whatever the cause, the result is not flattering to a city of the wealth and greatness of New York."

The report cites statistics to show how far New York has lagged behind other cities of its size. New York has less than 5,000 beds in its general public hospitals, while London has 17,000. Paris has thirty-one public hospitals, with 16,000 free beds. The public hospital facilities of Berlin, and even of less populous cities in Europe, the report says, are in many respects superior to those of New York City.

"The principal needs of the public charities of the city,' says the report, "whether expressed by the Department of Public Charities, Bellevue and allied hospitals or the Department of Health, are now and have been for years, greatly enlarged facilities in every direction, and better compensated help, particularly throughout the lower grades of the service. Disgraceful conditions continue to exist not only because of the inadequate pay and the poor care given the hospital helpers, but because of the continuance of inadequate and primitive machinery for their selection.

"The recommendation that periodical drinkers should be retained in the hospital service because the city has no suitable place wherein to confine them at present, can hardly be taken seriously, nor can the further suggestion that it would serve no useful purpose to give better compensation to the hospital helpers than the present wages, which are greatly below the prevailing rates. This is particularly true with relation to Randall's Island, where over 1,900 young children are being cared for, and where the presence of intemperate men and women employes is highly undesirable. The pay roll of this branch of the service does not seem at all to bear out the assertion that the changes in the lower grades of the service have been but little more frequent than those in the better paying grades."

The report discourages the suggestion that the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island be removed to Blackwell's Island on the ground that it would be demoralizing to the children to be brought in close contact with the adult poor. The report declares that the institutions on Randall's Island have been "wonderfully well conducted, despite great disadvantages, inadequate facilities, and poor help."

The State Board of Charities finds fault with the present system under which three separate departments—Department of Charities and Correction, Board of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and Health Department—carry on work which overlaps and is similar in character. The report recommends that the hospital management be consolidated under one head, and that the Department of Public Charities be left to deal with the care of the relatively able-bodied poor in city institutions.

Michael J. Drummond, ex-Commissioner of Charities, under whose administration the conditions described in the report of the State Board of Charities were said to exist, asserted last night that the conditions had been greatly exaggerated. To characterize the helpers employed at the hospitals as "periodical drunkards," he said, was unfair and unjust. He also said that the same conditions as are found today existed under Robert W. Hubbard, now Secretary of the State Board of Charities, who was Mr. Drummond's predecessor as Commissioner of Charities.

"I don't mean that as any reflection upon Mr. Hubbard," said Mr. Drummond. "We all wanted a better class of men employed as helpers at the hospitals, but the Board of Estimate would not give the money. Mr. Hubbard did everything in his power to obtain more money, and so did I while I was in office. So, I believe, has every Commissioner. We simply had to make the best of things as they were.

"I don't indorse the use of the term 'periodical drunkards' in describing the helpers, and any one who says that conditions are very bad is misleading you. Ask the Superintendents of any of the hospitals if the helpers are drunkards. They won't subscribe to any such statement, because it isn't so.

"There are about 1,000 of these helpers employed at the hospitals of the city, and half of them don't get any compensation. The others get from $10 to $20 a month and their keep. They include orderlies and others who look after the patients. We get them through the employment bureau of the Department of Charities. Many of them are what you might call graduate convalescents. Some of them have no homes and are unable to do hard work.

"Conditions have improved steadily under each Commissioner, but, of course, they could be bettered if we had the money. I couldn't get the money out of the Board of Estimate, although I tried my best. But it is a shame to say that conditions are so bad. It does harm. Some of these helpers, who have been employed steadily for four or five years and have never been intoxicated, will not like to be classed as drunkards. Conditions on Randall's Island are not anything like the report represents. Randall's Island has been very much abused. The criticism to bring things to a focus, in the fair.

"It may be that the State Department of Charities is making this criticism to bring things to a focus in the hope of obtaining more money for the present administration of the department. If so, it may serve a purpose, and I hope the money is obtained."

TOWER CASTAWAYS ARRIVE.

Capt. Simmons Silent on Hamilton Incident—Capt. Nelson's Denial.

Capt. H. C. Simmons and sixteen members of the crew of the steamship Charlemagne Tower, Jr., which sank off Barnegat Beach Friday, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Norfolk on the Old Dominion steamer Jefferson. The men, who were picked up by the steamer Bayport and taken to Norfolk, looked none the worse for their hours of exposure in an open boat. They went to the office of the Southern Steamship Company, 49 Exchange Place, where they were paid off and sent to their homes.

Capt. Simmons declined to add anything to the statement he made in Norfolk in regard to the alleged failure of the Captain of the Old Dominion liner Hamilton to aid him and his crew in their distress.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., March 8.—"It is not true that I failed to answer distress signals from the Charlemagne Tower, Jr.," said Capt. Nelson of the Hamilton this afternoon. "I am confident that Capt. Simmons spoke hastily. Certainly he failed to await any explanation from me. When I sighted the Tower and interpreted her signal, I immediately went inshore, going as near as possible, as I thought. I was near enough to see that the Tower was almost ready to take her last plunge. We swept the decks of the steamer with our glasses, and failed to find a single sign of life aboard. It was evident that she had been abandoned. Sweeping the near-by beach with our glasses we saw the crowd on the shore, and lifeboats in the surf. Feeling that the steamer would sink within an hour, that she had been abandoned, and that rescuers were aiding the survivors, whom we could see making for the beach, I had the Hamilton proceed on her voyage."

"How about the boatload of men with distress signals displayed?" Capt. Nelson was asked.

"I did not see the boat. There was no boat near the Tower. Had I seen it, I would have lowered boats and sent them to the rescue. Either Capt. Simmons is mistaken, or else the boat was on the inshore side of the Tower and invisible to us. I immediately ordered our wireless operator to communicate with the shore and give notice of the sinking ship. I did this with the idea that wreckage tugs or a revenue cutter might possibly save the vessel and cargo. In fact, shortly after leaving the scene of the wreck, I met a seagoing tug and signaled her, and she immediately turned and went in that direction. I am satisfied that any master would have reached the same conclusion I did. I failed to see where I could be of any service."

Capt. Simmons had declared emphatically that his small boat, loaded to the danger point, was near the Tower and in full view of the Hamilton, with a distress signal—a coat swinging from an upraised oar—repeatedly wig-wagged to attract attention.

TO FIGHT HOTEL SWINDLERS

Proprietors Combine Against Those Who Seek Cause for Claims.

Satisfied that they have been cheated out of large sums of money by unjust claims made for damaged gowns, hats or baggage, the proprietors of a number of the leading hotels have decided to pay no more claims, whenever there is the slightest suspicion of fraud, until the case has been submitted to the courts. In order to avoid publicity, the proprietors in the past settled many claims which they believed were not legitimate.

Several of the proprietors got together recently and compared notes. They came to the conclusion, because of the similarity of claims made against different hotels, that they were being victimized. It was voted to retain private detectives and get on the trail of those believed to be the swindlers.

It has been shown, it is said, that waiters have been deliberately jostled; that women have purposely caught the trains of their gowns in revolving doors, or employed other means to destroy clothing or finery for which they then claimed full value. One of these cases was fought in court and won by the proprietor. It is now the intention of the hotel men not only to contest the cases, but to endeavor to bring about the prosecution of those who attempt to swindle them.

MISS MARLOWE VERY ILL.

Condition Serious Following Operation for Appendicitis in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Miss Julia Marlowe, the actress, is a patient in the Woman's Hospital here, and is in a serious condition after an operation for appendicitis performed to-day. Though denied by the hospital authorities, the information is known to be authentic. Many long-distance telephone messages have been received inquiring as to her condition.

While playing in Shakespearean repertorie with her husband, E. H. Sothern, in Los Angeles, recently, Miss Marlowe was suddenly stricken with violent pains in her side, accompanied by a high temperature. On former occasions she had been treated by a noted specialist of Baltimore, connected with the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and she came here to be under his care.

Miss Marlowe's condition to-night is said to cause the attending physicians serious alarm.

LOVE FINDS A WAY.

Navy Surgeon Gets Transfer to Win the Girl of His Choice.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Dr. Walter H. Halsey of Milwaukee, Passed Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy, has been transferred from the Naval Hospital at Washington to the training station at Lake Bluff, Ill.

Behind this formal announcement of a routine naval transfer is a Milwaukee romance. Dr. Halsey had won the love of Elsie Bode of Milwaukee, daughter of an official of the Second Ward Bank, but Miss Bode did not wish to go to a strange city, so far from home. With the aid of a Milwaukee Congressman Dr. Halsey obtained the transfer so he could wed.

W. B. McElroy Dead.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8.—William B. McElroy, who was formerly prominent in the management of the various companies in which the late Joseph Banigan, known as the "Rubber King," was interested, died to-night. Poor health compelled his retirement from active business five years ago. His wife, who was a daughter of Mr. Banigan, and four children—Mrs. H. H. Blair of New York, Robert B. and Alice H. McElroy of this city, and John H. McElroy of Upper Jay, N. Y.—survive him. He was 60 years of age.

PAGEANT TO AID CHARITY.

Women in Society to Obtain Funds for Employment Bureau.

A Venetian pageant will be produced at the Waldorf on March 18 by women prominent in society to provide funds for an organization formed to obtain work for wage-earning women who are out of employment. This organization is called the Conference on Unemployment among Women. Its headquarters are at 17 West Thirtieth Street.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and among those associated with her are Miss Cornelia Bryce, daughter of the ex-British Ambassador; Mrs. J. Sargent Cram, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Amos R. Pinchot, Miss Anne Rhodes, Miss Anne Moore, Miss Mary Dreier, President of the Women's Trade Union League, and Miss Frances A. Kellor, Managing Director of the Civic League for Immigrants.

The pageant will show the stages of civilization in the ancient Republic of Venice from the times of the barbarians down to the Renaissance period and the time of Lorenzo the Magnificent. Among those who will take part in the pageant will be Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the Hon. Mrs. William Beresford, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. W. H. Chanler, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Lawrence Keene, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Miss Caroline Duer, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Henry Clews, and the Countess Leary.

Mrs. Hewitt has engaged F. H. Markoe, the playwright, and Albert Herter, the architect, to stage the pageant. It is intended to give a morality play also modeled on the lines of the old English play, "Castle of Perseverance." Still another feature of the programme will be a combination tableau and dance by young women costumed to represent a Greek frieze.

It was said yesterday that 425 women had applied at the headquarters of the conference for aid in finding work. "These appeals coming in after we have been organized but four weeks," said Mrs. Hewitt yesterday, "show the great need for a bureau where women seeking employment may register."

POLICEMAN HURT BY AUTO.

Wilson the Third Patrolman Injured on a Fifth Av. Crossing.

Patrolman Frederick E. Wilson of the West Thirtieth Street Station, on fixed post at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, suffered a broken right leg and cuts on the head early yesterday morning, when an auto, owned by Edward W. De Knight of the Shore Road and Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn, ran over him. William S. Johnson, a chauffeur of 519 Sixty-second Street, Brooklyn, was driving the auto.

The police said that since the Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street corner became a fixed post three patrolmen had been injured by motor cars. De Knight took Wilson to the New York Hospital in his auto. The chauffeur was not arrested.

Special Sale
Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Suits and Overcoats

$16

"IF I had only realized what values you are offering I would have been here long ago"—is what most people say after seeing the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats in this Sale at $16.
Some $30—Blue Suits were added to the Sale today—at $16.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings.) | Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 6 P. M.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings.)

48TH ST. THEATRE E. OF B'WAY. BRYANT 178. 200TH TIME SOON.
STILL RUNNING AT TOP-NOTCH SPEED
THE DRAMA THAT HAS THEM ALL COME AND GO
"TO-DAY"
By George Broadhurst and Abraham Schomer.
IF YOU SEE "TO-DAY" WE KNOW YOU WILL TELL YOUR FRIENDS TO-MORROW THAT IT IS:
THE GREATEST DRAMATIC SHOW YOU HAVE EVER SEEN.
THE GREATEST ACTING CAST YOU HAVE EVER SEEN.
THE GREATEST PLAY EVER WRITTEN on an AMERICAN SUBJECT.
AND WHEN YOUR FRIENDS SEE "TO-DAY" THEY WILL TELL THEIR FRIENDS THE SAME THING ABOUT "TO-DAY."

PIANOLA RECITAL
AEOLIAN HALL,
Monday, March 9, 1914.
3 P. M.
Admission Without Charge
First of a Special Series
GERMAN PROGRAMME
WILLIAM DENHAM TUCKER, Baritone.
W. H. PRICE, at the Organ.
GERARD CHATFIELD, at The Pianola.
I Toccata and Fugue, D Minor.....Bach
Rondo, Op. 51, No. 4.....Beethoven
The Pianola.
II Du bist die Ruh.....Schubert
Der Tod und das Maedchen.....Schubert
Aufenthalt.....Schubert
MR. TUCKER.
Accompanied by The Pianola.
III Fantasiestuecke, Op. 12.....Schumann
Warum.
Aufschwung.
The Pianola.
IV Meistersinger (Prize Song).....Wagner
LAMBERT MURPHY.
Victrola and Pianola.
V Lohengrin—Vorspiel.....Wagner
The Organ.
VI Rhapsodie, Op. 79, No. 2.....Brahms
The Pianola.
VII Allerseelen.....Strauss
Ruhe, meine Seele.....Strauss
Goldener Faeden.....Strauss
MR. TUCKER.
Accompanied by The Pianola.

Overcoat, $25,
Silk Lined, to Measure

Imported unfinished Worsteds and Vicunas in black, gray and Oxford—new and stylish effects. The new Spring styles require just the special tailoring we are prepared to give.

Silk Lined Cutaway Coat and Vest, $26. English Trouserings, $7.00

Have your spring clothes made for you at the largest, most efficient and most economical tailoring establishment in the world. Samples upon request.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evs. 8 sharp. Matinee To-morrow at 2. Best Seats $1.50. GREATEST OF ALL-WINTER GARDEN SHOWS. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD. LYDIA LYNDON. NIGHT. NEXT SUNDAY—GABY DESLYS.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. HIGH JINKS. With STELLA MAYHEW and TOM LEWIS. To-morrow Evening will be the 150th performance. A handsome, novel atomizer, filled with High Jinks Perfume, will be given to every lady in orchestra and first balcony.

39TH ST. THEATRE. Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:20. The Royal Throne of Laughter. TOO MANY COOKS. "A great laughing hit." —Louis V. De Foe, World.

Playhouse 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. THEATRE CLOSED GOOD FRIDAY. THE THINGS THAT COUNT. A play of strength, tenderness and laughter far above the ordinary—but NO SMUT.

LITTLE 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. The Unique Theatre of America. WINTHROP AMES Presents BERNARD SHAW'S Amusing Comedy, "The Philanderer." All Seats for All Performances, $2.00.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Thurs. Mat., Best Seats $1.50. Come fill the Cup, and in the fire of Spring Your Winter-garment of Repentance fling: The Bird of Time has but a little way To flutter—and the Bird is on the Wing. GUY BATES POST In the Wonderful Persian Love-Play, "Omar, the Tentmaker" by Richard Walton Tully, author of "The Bird of Paradise." SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

LYRIC 42d W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. BLANCHE RING in WHEN CLAUDIA SMILES. Supported by HARRY CONOR.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. ONLY A THOUSAND YEARS AGO. ROMANTIC PLAY TODAY.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8:15, & Mat. Sat. 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat. 25-50c. THE LURE.

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Beg'g TO-MORROW MATINEE. 4 Performances Daily, 2, 4, 8 & 9. THE GANGSTERS. SENSATIONAL PHOTO DRAMA.

44th ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Lew Fields.....Prop. 'Phone, Bryant 7292. Evgs. at 8; Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2. WED. MAT. AND EXTRA MAT. ST. PATRICK'S DAY, BEST SEATS $1.50. CROWDS AT NIGHT! CROWDS AT DAY! New York is burning the midnight oil to celebrate the arrival of

The Midnight Girl WITH GEORGE MACFARLANE. Her Fun-Frolics and Tones are the most wide-awake things in N. Y.

FOLIES MARIGNY Atop 44th St. Thea. Phone 7292 Bryant. | 11 to Closing Time. Adm. $1.00. | Variete Dancing Restaurant. Oy-Ra & Dorma Leigh, Delirio & Luis, &c. TO-MORROW—HIGH JINKS NIGHT.

COMEDY Theatre, 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15 The Comedy Success of the Season. HITCHY KOO MAY. Popular Price Matinee To-m'w

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30. WEDNESDAY MATINEE—BEST SEATS $1.50. Help Wanted

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Popular Mat. Wed. 2:30. Reg. Mat. Sat. 2:30. LAST WEEK of PRINCESS PLAYERS in one-act sensations. BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 16. NEW Comedy, MARRYING MONEY. SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY. Sunday at 3, Concert—Sapirstein, Pianist.

Cort Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

ROYAL 1 blk from 149 St. & 3 Av. Ev. 8:15. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed., 25c & 50c. The BLINDNESS of VIRTUE

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d-44th. Direction Messrs. Shubert. Daily Mats. at 2. Best Seats $1. Evenings 8.
LAST 3 WEEKS
AN EVENT IN THE LIFE OF THEATRE GOERS—IF YOU HAVEN'T SEEN IT, DON'T DELAY!
AMERICA
CONCEIVED AND INVENTED BY ARTHUR VOEGTLIN; STAGED BY WM. J. WILSON; MUSIC AND LYRICS BY MANUEL KLEIN; DRAMATIC BOOK BY JOHN P. WILSON.

GLUCK CONCERT
to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria, Thursday Afternoon, March 12th, AT 3 O'CLOCK, BY THE SYMPHONY CLUB OF NEW YORK.
Mr. David Mannes, Conductor.
Madame Alma Gluck, Soloist.
Tickets for sale at the Waldorf-Astoria and by Mr. Albert H. Seabury, 139 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 9193.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tue., March 17, at 8:30. COMMANDER EVANS. Second in Command of the Scott Expedition. Scott's Discovery OF South Pole. Illustrated by moving and still pictures. Rear-Admiral PEARY will preside. Tickets $2, $1.50, $1, 75c & 50c at Hall.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. Cinematograph every hour. Concerts. The Bomb Throwers. Chamber of Horrors.

TRAVEL-VACATION SPORTSMAN'S SHOW. A REAL SPORTSMAN'S SHOW. OUTDOOR TRAP SHOOTING. FLY CASTING. REAL LIVE ANIMALS. BIRDS AND FISHES. ADMISSION 50c. 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE MARCH 5-14.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY. CHOIR OF 75 SINGERS. Frank Damrosch.....Director. Tuesday Ev'g, March 10, at 8:30. SPRING CONCERT. WORKS BY Palestrina, Josquin de Pree, Swelinck, Bruckner, Cornelius, Brahms. DIVERTIMENTO FOR WOOD, WIND AND STRINGS, MOZART. Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34th St., Carnegie Hall.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:15. THE YELLOW TICKET.

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MATINEE WED. COHAN'S BEST PLAY. Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills. 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Last Week. Evs. 8:30 Pop. Mat. Wed. THE LAST RESORT.

ADOLF PHILIPP THEATRE, 57 St., nr. 3d Ave. Tel. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. The Great Military Comedy-Drama, "ZABERN"

BRONX Opera House 149 St., E. of 3d Ave. 25c to $1.00. Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c. The Year's Biggest Musical Triumph "ADELE"

B. F. KEITH'S COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. New York Theatres. William Faversham & Co., Cross & Josephine, Flanagan & Edwards & 7 big acts.

ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c. MINNIE DUPREE | TRIXIE FRIGANZA. Lasky's "Beauties," & others.

PALACE B'way & 47th St. 2,000 Mat. Seats 50c. ANNA HELD, MERCEDES, Louis Simon & Co. in "The New Persian Garden," others, and HARRY FOX & YANCSI DOLLY.

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES. 5TH AVE. B'way 28th st. Daily 2:15 & 8:15. CLAIRE ROCHESTER, "ARCADIA," McConnell & Simpson, Chas. & Fannie Van, Ward & Curran, Edna Luby & Co., others.

23D ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. BIGGEST IN VAUDEVILLE AT LITTLEST PRICES. 17 BIG FEATURES.

NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS. COLORED VIEWS—MOTION PICTURES. New Amsterdam Theatre West 42 St. To-day Mat. at 3. London

JARDIN DE DANSE Matinee Teas 3:30 to 6:30. 8:30 TO CLOSING. CARNIVAL OF DANCING STARS. TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF CARLOS SEBASTIAN. MAE MURRAY, CLIFTON WEBB—20 Others.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST, 63D ST. Nights at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. To-night, Last Performance of (Triple Bill) "HANSEL AND GRETEL," "THE SECRET OF SUZANNE" and "INTERNATIONAL BALLET." Week Beginning Tuesday, "AIDA."

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Mat. & 47th Today. ROSE SYDELL Presents Johnie Weber & Her FAMOUS LONDON BELLES. MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. Burlesque. Mats. BELLES OF BEAUTY ROW. To-day.

PARK THEATRE 2:30-7:45-9:45. THE DRUG TERROR. GREATEST OF ALL MOTION PICTURES. SEATS 25c.

New York 45 St. B'way. The Film Masterpiece 3 MUSKETEERS. Continuous 1 to 11. Mats. 10-25. Nights 10-25-50. "FANTOMAS" and Other Features.

VITAGRAPH Broadway & 44th St. To-day, 2:30 & 8:30 P. M. A Million Bid & Goodness Gracious. JOHN BUNNY & CO. at 2:30 only. 5:30 P. M., Orchestra Recital and Special Pictures.

Princess Thea., next Sun. Aft., 3. Piano Recital. SAPIRSTEIN.

WEBER'S, 2, 4, 7 & 9, 29 St., B'way. THE GANGSTERS—25c.

Carnegie Lyceum. Daily incl'g Sun., 2:15-8:15. Last 2 Wks. HUGO'S Les Miserables. Mats. 25-50c. Nights 35c to $2.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 7:45. Tristan. Gadski, Homer; Berger, Amato, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thur. Mat. at 2. Pop. Prices. Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 8. Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Alda, Bori, Maubourg; Jom, Gilly, Rothier, Didur, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Fri., 7:30. Goetterdaemmerung. Fremstad, Ober; Berger, Well, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2. Girl of the Golden West. Destinn; Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Didur. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Next Mon. at 8. Julien. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Reiss, Ananian. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Next Friday Afternoon at 2:30. Weber, Schumann, Mendelssohn—Bartholdy, Schubert. Soloist, LEO SCHULZ Violoncellist. CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

HIPPODROME, SUN. EVE., MARCH 15, JOHN McCormack. Tickets, 75 cts. to $2. Now at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. FLONZALEY QUARTET. FAREWELL. 50c. to $2. Mgt. Loudon CHARLTON.

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OPERA, THEATRE, CONCERT. Choice Seats all Amusements. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE. Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38th. Greeley 4189. TICKETS. SUBSCRIPTIONS BOUGHT.

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DE KALB De Kalb Avenue and Broadway, Telephone, 4300 Bushwick. May Robson in "The Clever Woman." Bargain Matinees Wed. & Sat., 25c. & 50c. Evening Prices, 25c. to $1. Next Week—Cecil Spooner in "This Day."

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NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42d St. nr. B'way. "The House Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. at 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
JUST ONE MORE HAPPY WEEK!
Up on hilarity's topmost peak is placed for all time the sign of "The Little Cafe." No one else has scaled such sweet, clean heights of sparkling wit and melody. Would-be competitors have come and gone, but "The Little Cafe" has been the one big enduring success of the season—greatest of the immortal trio of McLellan-Caryll musical comedy triumphs produced by Klaw & Erlanger. It has brought joy to a quarter of a million hearts, and filled a whole winter with radiant sunshine.
Klaw & Erlanger's Mirthful Musical Comedy Masterpiece. THE LITTLE CAFE.
Last Joyous Performance "The Little Cafe" Saturday Night, March 14!
MONDAY, MAR. 16th. SEATS READY THURSDAY. HENRY W. SAVAGE WILL OFFER MAIDS OF ATHENS
A NEW OPERETTA BY VICTOR LEON & FRANZ LEHAR. (Creators of "THE MERRY WIDOW.") English Book & Lyrics by CAROLYN WELLS.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. MAUDE ADAMS. IN J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY. THE LEGEND OF LEONORA. By the author of "PETER PAN."

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. 3 HOURS OF LAUGHS IN THE RULE OF 3

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers SARI. THE INTERNATIONAL OPERETTA SENSATION.

BELASCO 44 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. FRANCES STARR in "THE SECRET"

HUDSON West 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. WHAT WOULD YOU DO? NEXT MONDAY (SEATS THURS.) MARGARET ANGLIN in {"AS YOU LIKE IT."}

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs., 8:15. M. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GAIETY B'WAY & 46 ST. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Henry W. Savage's "Down East" Comedy. ALONG CAME RUTH. "THE AUDIENCE RECEIVED IT WITH THE MOST SPONTANEOUS ENTHUSIASM."—Sun.

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